

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 083

30 April 1987

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JAPAN-U.S.-CANADA-EC TRADE MINISTERS MEET

## Distrust in Japan Emerges

OW261027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 26 Apr 87

[By Mutsuo Fukushima]

[Text] Kashikojima, Mie Pref., April 26 KYODO -- The two-day international conference of trade ministers from the West's four trading giants at this central Japan resort ended Sunday with its attendants expressing that the view of Japan as a trading partner has shifted from cooperation to distrust.

The quadrilateral meeting fulfilled Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hajime Tamura's earlier prediction that it would be tougher for Japan than any of the previous 12 four-way conferences.

Japan's trade surplus came under fire, and the United States and the European Community (EC) accused Japan of lacking "effective and concrete action" to open up its doors to foreign goods and competition and to spur its domestic consumption -- measures that presumably would stimulate Japanese imports.

Tamura sought understanding from foreign delegates that Japan is making efforts to prime and restructure the export-driven economy into one led by domestic demand by such measures as the just-announced package of stimulatory measures drafted by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and featuring additional fiscal spending of 5 trillion yen.

Nonetheless, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter expressed doubt over the efficacy of the new economic package and another measure, the latest version of the Maekawa report, to spur domestic demand and reduce Japan's huge trade surplus. The report, unveiled last week by a government advisory panel led by former Bank of Japan Gov Haruo Maekawa, recommended specific steps to make the Japanese economy more dependent on domestic demand than on exports.

"There were a lot of announcements (of import-boosting measures), but Japan has made very little progress," he said.

Yeutter said distrust of the new reflationary measures dampened foreign exchange market reaction to the package and hampered dollar-buying. The dollar fell below the crucial 140 yen barrier in Tokyo trading Friday.

"If Japan's trade surplus continues to grow, we would have stormy weather ahead," EC Commissioner for External Affairs Willy de Clercq warned.

Unless Japan takes immediate and substantial measures to reduce its trade surplus, Japan will inevitably be isolated at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris in May and a summit of seven major industrialized democracies in Venice, Italy, in June, a conference source said.

The quadrilateral trade conference was attended by Japan's Tamura, Canadian International Trade Minister Patricia Carney, the U.S.'s Yeutter and the EC's de Clercq.



Tamura expressed concern about U.S. congressional moves to enhance Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 so that the U.S. President would be sanctioned to invoke it as a weapon to pressure U.S. trading partners to open up their markets and correct trade imbalances.

A summary released by Tamura as chairman of the meeting after final plenary session said that adjustments of currency rates alone would be "insufficient in rectifying the continuing and structural trade imbalances."

The summary called for all of the conference participants to coordinate their fiscal, monetary and industrial policies in a drive to alleviate trade imbalances and defend the world's free trading system.

In this regard, De Clercq called for reciprocal trade treatment and a sharing of benefits from global commerce, saying: "We should have a balance of benefits."

The topic of a balance of benefits recalls the presentation of a similar concept -- "a balance of rights and obligations" between trading partners -- which was much discussed at last September's quadrilateral conference in Sintra, Portugal.

Both concepts call for all countries with trade surpluses to consider the interests of deficit countries in engaging in trade and formulating their trade and economic policies.

The chairman's summary also called for a strengthening of functions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in order to speed up GATT's arbitration and surveillance procedures and to better solve trade disputes quickly.

As expected, recent controversy over the Japan-U.S. antidumping accord on microchip trade and punitive tariffs announced by the Reagan administration in retaliation for Japan's alleged failure to live up to the accord emerged again during the conference.

The EC and Canada accused both the Japan-U.S. chip pact and the recent U.S. trade sanctions imposed on an assortment of Japanese goods of violating international trading rules under GATT, conference sources said.

De Clercq warned that if the Japanese electronics firms divert their products from the U.S. to the EC to avoid the U.S. sanctions, the EC will take countermeasures to prevent such diverted exports from penetrating the Common Market.

"This (diversion), of course, we (EC) will not let happen," he said.

De Clercq pointed out that the electronics products subject to the 100 percent U.S. punitive tariffs, such as personal computers and power hand tools, are "very sensitive products" which can be easily diverted to the EC.

Yeutter criticized Japanese chipmakers for "dumping" their products below cost in third country markets and re-exporting them from there to the U.S. Tamura flatly denied the charge.

Thus Japan now faces the need to make an important decision -- to accept its isolation from the international community because of its huge trade surplus or to become a more respected member of the world by taking bold action to reduce the surplus.

## Canada Seeks Trade Coordination

OW251117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Kashikojima, Mie Pref., April 25 KYODO -- Canada stressed the need to coordinate policies among major industrialized countries to remove trade imbalances which are hampering the world's free trade system, at an international conference of "big four" trade ministers, a spokeswoman for a Canadian delegation to the meeting said Saturday.

Ms. Sylvia Ostry, an official responsible for multilateral negotiations, voiced concern over Japan's restructuring policy to alter its economy to one more dependent on high-technology and services, which would lead to a reduction in its imports of raw materials including coal from Canada.

She urged Japan to expand domestic demand and to promote market-opening measures through the removal of "invisible" trade barriers.

But the Canadian official said no single country such as Japan is solely to blame for the current world trade imbalance.

KYODO ASSESSES OVERALL U.S.-JAPAN TRADE TIES

OW250601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0224 GMT 25 Apr 87

["(News Focus): 'Trade Disputes Redirect Focus on Overall Japan-U.S. Ties' -- by Shiro Yoneyama" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO -- When Japanese and American officials concluded a wide-ranging meeting at a seaside resort near here this week, some participants, glancing out the window, predicted a thunderstorm at any moment.

It never came, that day or the next.

However, most participants in the seventh Shimoda conference left for home unsure of how long the lull before the storm could last in relations between the world's two major industrial democracies.

Tension between Tokyo and Washington heightened after April 17 when the Reagan administration imposed stiff penalty tariffs on selected Japanese electronic products to punish Japan for its alleged failure to honor a bilateral semiconductor pact.

The U.S. action came as a blow to Japan Inc. and as something of a personal slap at Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone whose high popularity ratings were partly based on his supposed personal rapport with President Ronald Reagan.

But in the main it was a symbolic gesture of American frustration over the chronic U.S. trade deficit with Japan -- 58.6 billion dollars in 1986 -- and marked the first such punitive step against Japan under Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, at a Tokyo press conference, defended the new tariffs, which were the first levied against Japan since the end of World War II, as being "a temporary measure," "a last resort" and "not protectionist."

Reagan's trade ambassador made a fresh plea to Prime Minister Nakasone, Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry, and other Japanese officials to abide by the chip accord signed last September.

The semiconductor dispute, however, is just the tip of the iceberg in overall Japan-U.S. relations, which are generally sound in the view of many policymakers and business executives.

In fact, the dispute has focused the spotlight on other aspects of the bonds between the onetime enemies and now politically and militarily close allies.

"Japan-U.S. ties will increasingly become an essential part of the 'Western world' in the broad sense of the term," Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said. "In order for us to give our alliance a broader perspective and greater flexibility in policy choices, the governments of Japan and the U.S., in the spirit of solidarity, should lay increased emphasis on a pluralistic approach in their policy coordination."

Cyrus Vance, a former secretary of state who chaired the Shimoda conference, noted that he had detected "a sensible appreciation of the (U.S. -Japan) bilateral relationship" among U.S. policymakers.

In interviews, other U.S. officials expressed positive feelings toward Tokyo-Washington ties in the fields of politics and defense.

Nevertheless, the trading relationship has long been the dominant topic of discussion in talks between Japanese leaders and visiting American officials in recent months.

Efforts here by Yeutter and Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng to press Japan anew to purchase more manufactured and agricultural produce from the U.S. did not accomplish much.

But their missions to Tokyo coupled with warnings of protectionist legislation by visiting senators and congressmen -- and the heavy tariffs, of course -- have led the Japanese to recognize, albeit slowly, the urgency of reducing trade tension with their No 1 customer and reconsidering their export-led economic growth.

"Japan and the U.S. require a change in thinking" toward one another and a changing economic situation in the world, advised former Columbia University Professor Herbert Passin, one of the foremost experts in Japan-U.S. relations.

Japanese and American analysts agree that pressing Japan too far could prove detrimental to both countries but that constant demands on the Japanese player is a necessary part of a ballgame that involves every aspect of the relationship.

U.S. trade negotiators know that Japan is one of their country's biggest customers for agricultural products, with the U.S. holding a share of over 30 percent in the Japanese market.

There is a unanimous consensus among conservative political and business leaders in Japan and the U.S. that bilateral political and military relations have never been better.

But to counteract protectionism in the U.S., they say, the U.S. also wants to see Japan lift a near total ban on rice imports and give U.S. construction companies a fair chance to bid on the multibillion dollar new Kansai International Airport project.



A proposal by Sen. William Roth, R-Delaware, for a joint executive/parliamentary summit between the two countries, with chiefs of government in attendance, may be one step toward reducing escalating trade friction.

OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. REPRISAL UNLIKELY ON RICE

OW231251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- A senior official of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Thursday that the United States is unlikely to consider taking retaliatory steps against Japan's refusal to allow the import of rice.

The officials, who declined to be identified, based his prediction on an assurance given to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his meeting with visiting U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter earlier in the day.

The U.S. last week slapped punitive tariffs on a number of Japanese electronic products in retaliation for Japan's alleged violation of a bilateral agreement on semiconductor trade.

Nakasone has been quoted as saying Japan will agree to discuss the rice import issue at the forthcoming "Uruguay round" of multilateral trade talks, if all agricultural issues are considered in the negotiations sponsored by the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The ministry official said [Agriculture Secretary Richard] Lyng accepted the Japanese assurance regarding the GATT talks.

The "Uruguay round" was agreed to at a meeting of trade ministers in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September last year.

The official also said the U.S. is unlikely to press for bilateral talks with Japan on the rice trade issue.

He noted that Richard Lyng, the visiting U.S. agriculture secretary, told Japanese officials that the U.S. will take such action if no agreement is reached at the Uruguay round.

His ministry will soon attempt to coordinate views with the U.S. Department of Agriculture along that line, the official said.

Secretary Lyng, who presented tough U.S. demands on Japanese agricultural imports to government officials in Tokyo, went to Osaka Thursday and paid a courtesy call on Mayor Yasuhiro Oshima.

Lyng said one of the main objectives of his present visit is to express U.S. gratitude to Japan, which is the biggest customer for U.S. farm products, although he also came to negotiate on agricultural trade, Osaka officials said.

He made a similar statement later at a welcome reception for the 1987 U.S. maid of cotton, Amy Gough, held here. Miss Gough arrived in Japan Sunday to promote sales of U.S. raw cotton. Japan is the biggest buyer of U.S. raw cotton.

Lyng expressed his belief that the trade problems between Japan and the U.S. will be resolved in due time.

FINAL RESULTS FOR MAYORAL ELECTIONS REPORTED

OW270407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Following is a table of mayoral posts won by parties according to final returns announced Monday.

Parties	Elected	Elected "nopposed	Total
LDP	1	1	2
JCP	0	0	0
Independents	96	33	129
TOTAL	97	34	131

## Independent Conservatives Dominate

OW261709 Tokyo KYODO in English 1650 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO -- Independents, mostly conservatives and conservative centrists, scored overwhelming victories in the nationwide mayoral elections Sunday, the second round of local elections, returns showed.

Socialist-backed reformists, however, retained three incumbent mayoral positions and newly added two more.

At stake were mayoral positions in 97 cities and 16 wards of Tokyo, assembly memberships in 381 cities and all the 23 wards of Tokyo, 323 town and village headships, and 1,115 village assembly positions.

Votes were counted for 67 mayoral positions Sunday. Ballots in all the other mayoral elections, chiefly in Tokyo, Osaka and Kanagawa Prefectures, will start Monday morning and results will be known later in the day.

Of the 67 winners declared Sunday, 66 were independents with only one Liberal Democrat.

The 66 independents included 29 conservatives, 17 conservative centrists and five reformists.

The second round of local elections followed the first round April 12 when the Liberal Democratic Party suffered a major setback because of an unpopular sales tax proposal.

The polls opened at 7 a.m. and the boxes were closed at 6 p.m.



Among the winners were Tadashi Kudo of Aomori, an LDP incumbent; Michiho Masuyama of Utsunomiya, a conservative-centrist incumbent; Shingo Amano of Shizuoka, a conservative independent and newcomer.

Other winners for mayoral positions in prefectural capitals were Kanetoshi Kobayashi of Yamaguchi, a conservative independent and newcomer; Nobuo Waki of Takamatsu and Tokio Nakamura, both reformist-centrist incumbents.

Incumbents lost in 18 cities.

Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima, backed by the LDP and Komeito, was reelected.

The reformist camp scored victories in Mikasa, Hokkaido; Odate, Akita Prefecture, Tagawa, Fukuoka Prefecture; Akahira and Date, both Hokkaido.

Besides Sunday's elections, candidates have been already declared winners without voting in the absence of no other competitors in 34 cities and 348 towns and villages.

#### KYODO Reviews Results

OW270525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Incumbents swept 59 of the 97 mayoral races fought Sunday in nationwide elections that also saw a rise of new faces in local politics.

According to final returns for the mayoral elections announced Monday, 19 newcomers defeated incumbents, with all but one of the freshman mayors decided Sunday. Only 12 mayors lost their jobs in elections four years ago.

The 19th victim in the current round of nationwide local elections was Minoru Itaya, a one-term mayor in Tomakomai, Hokkaido, who was beaten by Tadayuki Torikoshi, an independent newcomer.

All together, 35 new mayors -- most of them conservative independents -- were elected among the 97 mayoral positions fought Sunday.

In addition, three former mayors were returned to office in the election.

A total of 131 mayoral posts -- out of a 522 total nationwide -- were up for grabs, but 34 had been returned to office unopposed. Most of the unopposed winners were conservatives or candidates run on center-right tickets.

The poll Sunday -- for city mayors, city assembly members and Tokyo ward headships and Tokyo ward assembly members -- marked the end of two-round nationwide local elections that pitted the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition over the controversial sales tax proposal.

The sales tax, however, vanished as a prominent campaign issue in the second-round campaign as the government was forced to withdraw the tax scheme last Thursday in face of mounting discontent among voters.

There was no particular pattern of party strengths in the mayoral elections as most candidates -- particularly the incumbents -- ran as independents with multiparty backing.

This multiparty support system was most prominent in Osaka Prefecture where all the winners in the four mayoral elections at stake were incumbents supported by both the LDP and all mayor opposition parties, including the Japan Communist Party in the elections in Suita and Yao.

The unopposed winners also counted eight independents who enjoyed all-party support.

In Tokyo's ward headship elections, Ryo Moto missed the opportunity of becoming first female ward head in Tokyo when she lost in all all-newcomer race to Saburo Iwanami, 65, former bureaucrat in the ward office.

Both ran as independents, with Iwanami backed by center-right ticket including support from the LDP, Komeito and the DSP.

Motoo, former president of [the] Japan Female Electorate Federation, was supported by the JSP, the JCP and a string of fringe parties.

All other ward chiefs were captured by incumbents or newcomers running with multiparty support.

#### SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL'S RESTRUCTURING REPORT

OW230856 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO -- Following is a summary of the report on economic restructuring announced by a special committee of the Economic Council Thursday:

#### [Chapter 1] Introduction

Japan is today posting large current account surpluses, and there are signs of intensifying economic friction with other countries. This imbalance cannot be allowed to continue, either for the Japanese economy itself or for the harmonious development of the world economy. This situation having arisen in an interdependent world economy, Japanese policy responses alone cannot rectify this imbalance. International policy coordination is also needed, including reductions in the United States fiscal deficit. Nevertheless, as a country largely dependent upon free trade, a country accounting for one-tenth of world GNP, and the world's largest creditor nation, Japan must take the initiative in rolling back protectionism and defending the free trade system by seeking to achieve an internationally harmonious external balance and to make a positive contribution to the international community.

Looking inward, it is questionable whether or not Japan's economic growth is reflected in the quality of Japanese life: Housing standards are low, the cost of living high, and working hours long. With the yen's recent appreciation, a yawning gap has developed between our personal perceptions of the yen's value in everyday life and its value on exchange markets. The people have thus begun to wonder whether the yen's strength is reflected in their own standard of living. As the yen has appreciated since September 1985, this has generated friction in a number of areas and this friction has in turn given rise to popular anxiety about Japan's economic future. The promotion of economic restructuring must be premised upon popular understanding that this restructuring will contribute to the quality of their lives.

Since the announcement of the report of the advisory group on economic restructuring for international harmony in April 1986, the government has sought to flesh out the specifics of the report's recommendations. The government announced its outline of procedures for the promotion of economic restructuring in May and the government-ruling party joint headquarters for the promotion of economic restructuring was established headed by the prime minister. As a result, specific policies are being formulated for revising the preferential tax treatment for savings, improving the tax treatment for housing acquisition, reducing legal limits on working hours, cutting back on domestic coal output, establishing an offshore financial market, and more. Efforts have also been made to respond with flexible fiscal and monetary policies under the comprehensive economic measures and other initiatives. However, we have just begun on the long road to economic restructuring, and promoting economic restructuring which ensures both international harmony and better-quality Japanese living simultaneously is increasingly imperative and increasingly urgent.

Given this situation, this committee was requested by the Economic Council on September 5, 1986, to conduct a study of the policies needed for medium and long-term economic restructuring. Having held a total of 43 meetings since receiving its mandate eight months ago, the committee is pleased to be able to present its final report.

We call upon the government to work to promptly study and implement specific policies for the promotion of economic restructuring.

(1) Japanese restructuring is intended to simultaneously attain external harmony and domestic-demand-led economic growth. This will ultimately improve the quality of Japanese life.

(2) In order to rectify the major multilateral imbalances, it is necessary to have policy coordination including reductions in the United States fiscal deficit and a regaining of American industrial competitiveness. Japan should move to take the initiative in achieving restructuring and domestic-demand-led economic growth. The period to the mid-1990's will be a time of restructuring worldwide.

(3) Japan should seek to reduce its current account surplus as a percentage of GNP as quickly as possible within this context of international policy coordination.

(4) The process of economic restructuring should be based upon market mechanisms. Thus Japan should seek to promote thorough deregulation, both for domestic industrial activity and for improved market access for imports. There is an urgent need for a thorough regulatory review by new organization.

(5) Fiscal and monetary policy has an important role to play in stimulating domestic demand. It is especially important that fiscal policy's resource redistributive functions be utilized. While observing the basic spirit of administrative and fiscal reform and reaping the benefits of the progress made, extraordinary and urgent fiscal measures should be taken to stimulate domestic demand in light of the current economic situation. Efforts will continue to be made for appropriate and flexible fiscal and monetary policy management.

## Chapter 2: Policies for Restructuring

### I. Expansion of Domestic Demand

#### 1. Housing



(1) The qualitative improving of housing is a mainstay of the effort to expand domestic demand, and policy resources should be allocated with a special priority on this field. Housing policy should be promoted with attention to economic policy considerations as well as social policy concerns.

(2) Instituting radically preferential tax treatment for housing acquisition and the like, an effort should also be made to further enhance and improve home financing and other incentives.

(3) On the supply side, there is a need to institute creative competition-promotion policies including encouraging more firms to enter the housing market.

## 2. Improving Social Capital

(1) Looking ahead to the twenty-first century, it is important that we work steadily and systematically to raise the quality of the Japanese social capital commensurate with Japan's international status.

(2) Achieving balance enhancement of social capital demands that the public and private sectors work with an appropriate sharing of financing and that the necessary public monies be secured. [sentence as received]

(3) In enhancing social capital, it is imperative that the traditional allocation be reassessed and priority allocation promoted.

(4) In drawing on private-sector vitality, it is important that dramatic incentives be provided.

## 3. Land Policy

(1) The enhancement of housing and social assets hinges upon finding a solution to the land problem.

(2) It is thus fundamentally important that efficient use be made of national land resources through promoting the broader dispersion of industrial and other facilities for balanced national development.

(3) Land policy issues are inexorably linked to urban policy issues, and it is imperative that reform of large cities be actively promoted via redevelopment of urban areas.

(4) An effort should be made to promote the conversion from agricultural to residential land by taxing agricultural land in urbanization promotion areas to more closely approximate the taxation of residential land.

(5) Efforts should be made to expand the supply of residential land with rezoning and an ambitious effort to landfill public waters.

## 4. Consumption

(1) There is considerable gap between Japan's per capita GNP and popular perceptions from everyday life. An effort will thus be made to reduce the differential between Japanese and international prices and hence to close this gap.

(2) The benefits of the yen's appreciation should be used to spur domestic demand. This is especially important in sectors subject to public regulation.

(3) Stimulating consumption basically demands steady growth in real disposable income under conditions of sustained economic growth and price stability.

(4) Economic growth should be reflected in increased wage rates and shorter working hours.

## II. Shorter Working Hours

(1) The shortening of working hours is important for enhancing national standards of living, for stimulating consumption, and for maintaining employment.

(2) An effort should be made to reduce Japanese working hours to about 1,800 hours per year as soon as possible and no later than the end of the century (as with five-day workweeks and 20 paid days off per year).

(3) It is important to ambitiously promote the five-day workweek by, for example, having government offices and financial institutions close on Saturday.

## III. Internationally Harmonious Industrial Structure

### 1. Efforts for Industrial Restructuring

(1) Industrial restructuring must be premised upon market mechanisms, and the government's response must not entail involvement in specific industries but must be restricted to easing the pain of restructuring

(2) This process of industrial restructuring is a process of increasing industrial sophistication. While working to create a climate conducive to the full exercise of public and corporate vitality, we should facilitate this restructuring.

(3) Rather than see the present as a time of "hollowization" and seek to forestall it, we should push ahead with forward-looking responses.

### 2. Direct Overseas Investment

(1) Japanese direct overseas investment will contribute to increased horizontal division of labor and expand both production and employment in the host countries.

(2) This will also contribute to reducing Japan's current account surplus.

### 3. Enhancing Competitive Conditions

(1) In such fields as distribution, financial services, construction, agriculture, transport, and telecommunications, it is necessary to work for greater efficiency and productivity through promoting far-reaching deregulation, further improved market access for import expansion, the use of investment in Japan, and other means.



(2) Some regulations in distribution have outlived their justification, and there is a need to fundamentally review the licensing regulations.

(3) Positive efforts should be made to ensure that foreign companies do business in the Japanese construction market.

(4) Efforts should be made to make the petroleum industry more rational and more efficient with step-by-step deregulation.

#### 4. Expanding Imports and Improving Market Access

(1) Achieving an internationally harmonious import-export structure is prerequisite to rectifying the external imbalance.

(2) Further efforts should be made to reduce the number of products subject to the standards and certification systems, and to reduce the number of standards themselves, to promote improved market access.

(3) An effort should be made to promote the abolition of the tariffs on manufactures in the GATT Uruguay round.

(4) An effort should be made to improve the government procurement system and to promote governmental imports of manufactured goods.

(5) Japan will take an active role in promoting the GATT Uruguay round, including services, agricultural products, and other fields.

#### 5. Agricultural Policies Befitting an Era of Internationalization

(1) Efforts to promote agricultural policy must give full consideration not only to producers but also to consumers and the food industry.

(2) An effort should be made to reduce the differential between Japanese and overseas prices and to achieve stable foodstuff supplies at popularly acceptable prices by improving productivity and promoting imports as appropriate.

(3) Efforts should be made to expand operational scale and improve productivity for greater value-added production to establish agriculture as a viable industry

(4) Responsive to the diversification of consumer requirements, efforts should be made to improve government controls so as to expand trading in independent-market rice, to introduce competitive principles in all stages from collection to marketing.

(5) While seeking to make Japanese production more rational and more efficient, an effort should be made to hold border adjustment measures to a minimum for non-rice agricultural products.

#### IV. Responses to Unemployment

(1) Employment is the most important issue in industrial restructuring.

(2) The process of industrial restructuring may well generate unemployment arising from the supply-demand imbalance among industries, occupations, age groups, geographic locations, etc. Comprehensive employment policies are needed to facilitate labor mobility and develop expanded employment opportunities.

(3) In the longer term, we should work to become a vigorous long-lived society through Japanese-style worksharing involving shorter work hours and the redistribution of employment across generational and other lines.

#### V. Responses for Regional Economies

(1) It is imperative that structurally depressed regions receive priority allocation of public works projects to alleviate occupational changes and other pains of restructuring.

(2) Efforts should be made to promote the creation of employment and other regional employment policies through encouraging the shift to new industries.

(3) In light of the fact that information and service-oriented industries and other urban industries will be the mainstay of development, there is a need to promote the creation of attractive regional urban centers.

(4) As part of this effort, information and telecommunications infrastructures should be improved, heliports and other high-speed transport network facilities created, and the amenities of life provided in full.

#### VI. Contributions to a Better World

(1) Japan will make a positive effort to roll back protectionist pressures and to preserve and strengthen the existing free trade system by actively promoting the Uruguay round.

(2) It is imperative that Japan respond positively to resolving the problems of excessive external indebtedness within the framework of international cooperation, including responding to the debtor countries' capital needs and working to lighten their interest burden.

(3) Every effort should be made to promptly attain the medium-term target for official development assistance (ODA) at an early stage so as to raise the ratio of ODA to GNP and to work for ODA's quantitative enhancement. Efforts will also be made to involve private-sector capital and personnel more in economic cooperation through a variety of means.

(4) Japan will contribute actively to international cooperation in basic research and international public works projects.

(5) Japan will work to revitalize and internationalize Japanese education with expanded acceptance of foreign educators and educational and research institutions.

KCNA REPORTS 29 APR SR-71 INFILTRATION

SK291027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the high-speed, high altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of our country at around 11 hours 11 minutes today and committed aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic.

Such aerial espionage numbered 13 cases in April, three cases more than in March.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists intensified their aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic, while staging the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises in full scale.

INTEREST IN NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE CONTINUES

## NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK300206 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 29 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April commentary: "Poor Excuse of Those Who Are Dumbfounded"]

[Text] The puppet minister of culture and information, the so-called spokesman of the South Korean puppet government, in his so-called statement released on 27 April, carped on our principled stand expressed in the statement of the spokesman of the State Administration Council and made clumsy excuses for their wrong stand, through which the North-South dialogue was completely rejected.

In the so-called statement, the puppets repeated their previous assertions by saying that an unconditional response must be made for holding so-called water resources talks and economic and Red Cross talks. By so doing, they once again revealed that they never try to rectify or change their anti-national stand against dialogue or their attitude against peace and reunification. The so-called statement of the South Korean authorities hurriedly concocted without any self-examination over their wrong stand, which is replete only with slander against our just stand and farfetched assertions against us, is, needless to say, a reflection of their uncomfortable and uneasy situation.

The puppets' game of issuing a statement clearly shows how they have been embarrassed and dismayed over the strong influence which our just and principled stand -- expressed this time in the statement of the spokesman of the State Administration Council -- has exerted at home and abroad. The puppets, exposing their unchanging attitude against dialogue in the statement, still raved as if they are interested in North-South dialogue by saying that they desire a productive dialogue for the improvement of relations and the restoration of trust, and that they always keep the door of dialogue open. However, this is nothing more than a poor excuse by those who have become dumbfounded over our side's expression of a just stand.



Today, the prevailing situation on the Korean peninsula urgently demands that the state of tense political and military confrontation between the North and South be eliminated at an early date. It is precisely to solve this problem that our side, in recent years alone, has put forth the proposal to halt military exercises in all areas of the North and South and hold talks by military authorities, the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, and many other rational proposals, and has taken a series of steps on our own initiative. In particular, we put forth an epochal proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks and, considering the South's stand, we made repeated concessions and demonstrated national generosity. By so doing, we made all sincere efforts to realize high-level talks.

Nevertheless, the South Korean side turned its face away from our earnest and sincere efforts for dialogue and the alleviation of tension and showed no affirmative response whatsoever. Instead, by staging the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise with the United States, it only advanced along the road of further aggravating the situation. When we proposed the holding of high-level political and military talks, they came forth with the unconditional resumption of the existing dialogue. Then, when we proposed resuming the suspended multisided dialogues, along with holding high-level political and military talks, and even discussing at the high-level political and military talks the question of the construction of the Kungangsan power plant distrusted by the South Korean side, they expressed their intention of holding premiers' talks. When we said that premiers' talks are all right and proposed to hold preliminary talks for arranging talks between premiers, they said that water resources talks must come first. It is precisely in this way that they have been desperate only in rejecting dialogue by coming forth with unjust preconditions and excuses.

If it is thought that slander by throwing mud at others' reputation, farfetched assertions, and ridiculous excuses can cover up this indisputably clear fact which shows who desires dialogue, the alleviation of tension, and peace and who seeks confrontations, tension, and war on the Korean peninsula, this is all too foolish.

If by opposing high-level political talks, which will concern the question of alleviating tension, and opposing preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks, one raves about improving relations and the recovery of trust, and if by blocking the future of dialogue by bringing forth farfetched preconditions such as so-called water resources talks and so forth, which can never become an issue in North-South relations, one elevates the pitch of noise to say that the door of dialogue remains open, will any sane person lend an ear to this?

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in a pink veil regarding the improvement of relations and the recovery of trust, pretends a desire for dialogue and an interest in the alleviation of tension, it can never cover up the truth with clumsy tricks of intrigue and can never make an excuse for its intolerable treachery against the aspirations and desire of the nation.

If the South Korean rulers have a bit of conscience and have even a bit of desire for the improvement of North-South relations and the recovery of trust, before carping on our dialogue-oriented and peace-loving stand, they must first examine their own anti-national act of opposing dialogue, the alleviation of tension, and peace. It is our unchanging stand to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation. Our proposal for high-level political and military talks still holds good, and the door of dialogue is always kept open. If the South Korean authorities continue to turn their faces away from our earnest and patient effort for the alleviation of tension and continue to advance along the adventurous road of confrontation and war, they will never be able to evade responsibility for all the consequences which will be brought about by this.

## Chon Kum-chol on Dialogue

SK300400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Chon Kum-chol, the North's chief delegate to the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks, issued a press statement on 29 April supporting the statement of the spokesman for the DPRK State Administration Council, which was issued in connection with the South Korean wrong attitude of totally rejecting North-South dialogue. The press statement reads:

It was totally proper that the spokesman for the DPRK State Administration Council through his statement dated 24 April made clear our fundamental position concerning the South Korean attitude of rejecting dialogue.

Despite our serious efforts and repeated expressions of broadmindedness for dialogue, the South Korean side, turning away from them, stood in the way of the North-South dialogue again, putting forward so-called preconditions, and openly challenged our side, the other party to dialogue, and it has made mockery of Koreans and the world's peace-loving people who desire dialogue, alleviation, and peace. This is why the statement of the spokesman of our State Administration Council evoked great support and sympathy at home and abroad as soon as it was issued. Despite this, the South Korean authorities issued the so-called statement to the North on 27 April and again repeated their wrong assertion which they had made previously, thereby stubbornly adhering to their dialogue-negating attitude.

I consider the dialogue-negating practice of the South Korean ruling bunch -- which not only has rejected our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks and even the proposal for preliminary talks for North-South premiers' talks but has made it impossible to resume the interrupted multi-channeled talks -- to be a nation-selling and treacherous criminal act of trampling under foot the yearning of all fellow countrymen for dialogue, alleviation, and peace and seeking only confrontation, tension, and war. I resolutely denounce this.

Today, alleviating the strained situation in the country and eliminating the danger of war is the most urgent and pressing task to be, jointly solved by the North and South. Those who are concerned over the destiny of the country and the nation would not turn away from the endeavor to end the state of political and military confrontation that stirs up misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South and will impose the incalculable calamity of nuclear war on all the fellow countrymen. Prompted by the national sense of duty to alleviate the strained state of tension between the North and South and to eliminate the danger of war, we put forward a proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression, and hard preliminary contacts for them. However, owing to the South Korean side's insincere attitude and dialogue-obstructing maneuvers, the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks was suspended without making any progress. We, therefore, made a proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks as a new peace proposal aimed at ending the state of political and military confrontation between the North and South, and have made every effort to realize it.

We proposed holding preliminary talks for the North-South premiers' talks by taking into consideration the South Korean demand, basing our proposal on the noble desire to open a breakthrough in the present difficult situation by all means jointly by the North and South and to open a road to alleviation, peace, and reunification. However, the South Korean ruling bunch, which has turned away from all efforts for alleviation of tension, has taken the antinational and antipeace attitude of rejecting all North-South dialogues, headlong challenging our sincerity and broadmindedness.



Previously, when we proposed in the parliamentary talks discussion of the issue of adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression, they insisted that the issue be discussed in talks between persons of authority. When we proposed holding high-level North-South political and military talks, which are talks between persons of authority, and discussing the issue of ending political and military confrontation, they expressed their will to discuss the issue of alleviating tension in the North-South premiers' talks. Yet when our side expressed agreement with the South side's proposal and proposed holding preliminary talks for premiers' talks, they rejected this as well, putting forward new unjust preconditions. This reveals that the South Korean persons in authority have no will to solve the issue of alleviating tension. Furthermore, the South Korean authorities, while persistently raving about the unconditional resumption of the existing dialogue, avoided even mentioning the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks which has already been made on two occasions. As for the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, they are talks of prior significance, since they are talks to bring forth the main parliamentary talks, which will adopt a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South. However, the South Korean authorities, who insisted on the so-called water-resources talks, the Red Cross talks, and the economic talks, in their reply letters they twice sent us, on 17 March and 10 April, specifically indicating the dates proposed, purposely ignored the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks. This means that although the South Korean authorities babble about the unconditional resumption of the existing dialogue, they in fact do not want any dialogue at all, and that they are not interested in easing tension at all.

The South Korean side babbles about the so-called water-resources talks and the existing dialogue as a trick designed to extricate themselves from the difficult position of being cornered by our repeated proposals for dialogue and to mislead opinion at home and abroad. The South Korean authorities should not ridicule real dialogue with false dialogue. The South Korean ruling bunch should not attempt to block the North-South dialogue by even putting forward absurd preconditions but should frankly admit that they do not want dialogue. If they are not able to engage in dialogue for some reason connected with their internal situation, they ought to state it as it is.

If the South Korean ruling bunch thinks that they can hide the truth with a transient mask, they are miscalculating. The South Korean ruling bunch should clearly know that they, together with the United States, are the party directly responsible for having aggravated the situation in our country as extreme as it is today and have the unavoidable responsibility and duty to alleviate tension, and should act with discretion. If the South Korean ruling bunch turns away from our warning and persistently pursue confrontation and war and block the way to dialogue, alleviation, and peace, they will be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

29 April 1987, Pyongyang.

DFRF, CPRF Joint Meeting

SK300452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland was held Wednesday at the People's Palace of Culture.

The meeting discussed the matter of waging an all-nation struggle against the domestic and foreign splittist forces who deny the North-South dialogues and heighten the tensions in the country.

Chon Kum-chol, director of the CPRF Secretariat, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter recalled that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advance a new proposal to hold North-South high-level political and military talks and discuss the measures to remove the political confrontation and relax the military tensions there. Pointing out that we have made all our sincere efforts to realize this proposal, he said:

We have not only approached with magnanimity the rash and indiscreet actions of the South Korean side but, taking into consideration even its demand, advanced a flexible proposal to hold political and military talks, while resuming the suspended North-South dialogues.

When the enemy proposed to hold "talks on hydraulic resources" concerning our Kungangsan power station construction, we showed a broadminded stand that the issue can also be discussed at high-level political and military talks, though it is not problematic at all. And when he proposed to hold prime minister-level talks, we advanced an epochal proposal to hold preliminary talks for arranging talks between the premiers of the North and the South, considering that it is not bad to hold talks between the premiers and discuss the question of detente. This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets rejected all proposals advanced by us and, in the long run, openly denied even the prime minister-level talks they themselves called for and we agreed to, bringing forward the opening of "talks on hydraulic resources" and the reopening of the economic and Red Cross talks as a precondition.

It is paradoxical to talk about the "reopening of the previous talks," making no mention of the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks which should discuss the issue of making public a joint declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South.

Unless the acute political and military confrontation between the North and the South is removed, the previous dialogues will not help create "conditions for trust," even if they are reopened, and such dialogues will, on the contrary, be used only for fostering distrust and antagonism.

Although Chon Tu-hwan and his group are loud mouthed about dialogues and unification, they, in actuality, have no intention to hold dialogues and reunify the country and, in case they hold dialogues, they only seek to freeze the division and create "two Koreas", whiling away the time. Such criminal moves of the South Korean authorities are based on the script written by the U.S. imperialists.

We do not have even the slightest intention to beg dialogues of those who turn their faces away from dialogues and detente and reject them, stressed the reporter.

Then discussions took place on matters on the agenda.

An appeal to the South Korean people and Koreans at home and abroad was adopted at the joint meeting.

The meeting was attended by Ho Chong-suks, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Presidium members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, members of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF, and officials concerned.

EVENTS MARKING 55TH KPA ANNIVERSARY CONTINUE

## O Kuk-Yol's 24 Apr Speech

SK250600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Speech by DPRK General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the KPA, at a central report meeting held on 24 Apr in the 8 February Hall of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the 55th KPA founding anniversary -- live]

[Text] Comrades: It has been 55 years since the KPA, our party's glorious revolutionary armed forces, declared its birth before the entire world.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader [yongdoja] of our party, the state, and the revolutionary armed forces, we are now celebrating the meaningful 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA at a historic period when the cause of the chuche revolution, which was explored in the Mt Paektu forest, is advancing tenaciously at a high stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea and when an endlessly bright prospect is unfolding before our prospering fatherland.

Marking the felicitous anniversary of the founding of the KPA, authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in the name of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, I extend warm congratulations to the sagacious men and officers of the KPA and the People's Constabulary who are defending rock-solid the fatherland's defense line with a high degree of loyalty to the party and leader. [applause] Also, I express noble respect for the fallen anti-Japanese martyrs and the fallen KPA fighters who laid down their noble lives for the liberation of the fatherland, the people's freedom and liberation, and the party and revolution. [applause]

At the same time, I extend my warm congratulations to the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors, disabled veterans, and discharged soldiers who performed heroic feats in the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the great fatherland liberation war and who are now devoted even today to the struggle to attain the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification at an early date. [applause]

I also extend my warm greetings to all the people in the country who, upholding the leadership of the party and leader, are engaged in a vigorous labor struggle to fulfill the tasks of the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and who not only love the People's Army as if it were their own blood relatives, but who also help it sincerely. [applause]

The KPA is our party's revolutionary armed forces of which the greast leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed its first ranks during the period he explored the path for the Korean revolution and then developed and strengthened them into invincible combat ranks over the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle, as well as a chuche-type revolutionary army which, assuming the chuche idea as its one and only guiding ideology, is now struggling for the victory of the cause of the chuche revolution.

The 55-year history of the KPA, which has traversed the single-track victorious path under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, is a history of building a genuine revolutionary armed forces to achieve the popular masses' cause of independence and a history of heroic feats of having firmly guaranteed with armed forces our people's struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialist and communist construction. [applause]



As we meaningfully mark the anniversary of the founding of the KPA, our people and the men and officers of the KPA look back with a great sense of pride and dignity and with emotion, on our revolutionary armed forces' glorious course of struggle and their immortal exploits.

Comrades, the cause of building genuine revolutionary armed forces in our country has been explored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has been deepened and developed without interruption under the leadership of the party and leader, along with the victorious advance of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary armed forces are a mighty part of the chuche-type revolutionary forces, and the issue of building the revolutionary armed forces is a matter of life and death which determines victory or defeat in the struggle to defend and realize the popular masses' independence.

Only when they have a genuine people's army and strong revolutionary armed forces can the popular masses defend national sovereignty and the people's independence on their own, firmly guarantee the chuche-type position and role of the independent main force of history, and victoriously explore their own destiny.

Because they lacked genuine revolutionary armed forces of their own in the past, the Korean people lost the sovereign rights of a country and a people as a result of their inability to defend themselves against the invasion by outside imperialists, and therefore had to suffer the tragic fate of colonial slavery.

Possession of a genuine people's army, of genuine revolutionary armed forces, was a pressing revolutionary call which could not be postponed in our country's struggle for national liberation and the communist movement, which have traversed a path fraught with ups and downs and tribulations amid the tragic circumstances in which the nation was ruined. And this important historic task has been brilliantly realized as a result of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminating the path of the Korean revolution with the rays of the chuche idea at the head of the revolution and correctly solving the issue of building the revolutionary armed forces of the working class for the first time in history. [applause]

Based on a profound insight into the significance of the revolutionary armed forces in the struggle to achieve the independence of the masses of the people and into the requirement of our era during which the masses of the people have emerged as the masters of history, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has illuminated the new road of building the revolutionary armed forces in the age of independence and has ushered in the new era of the chuche cause of founding the army, along with the pioneering of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The theory of the construction of the revolutionary armed forces created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary theory of founding the army that clearly delineates the basic principle, direction, and method of building the revolutionary army -- a true people's armed force that truly serves the fatherland, the people, and the revolutionary cause of the working class -- and is a chuche-type theory of founding the army, a theory that clearly indicates the road of resolving the question of building the armed forces in an independent and creative manner to suit the domestic situation by resorting to the strength of the masses of the people under any difficult and complicated circumstances whatsoever.

By setting forth the line for the anti-Japanese struggle and the policy for building a standing revolutionary armed force by materializing the immortal *chuche* idea and the *chuche*-type theory of founding the army, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated the most revolutionary and scientific way to help our people achieve the revolutionary cause of liberating the people through the method of systematically waging an armed struggle, and has set forth a firm guideline for resolving the question of building the revolutionary armed forces of the working class at the anti-imperialist national liberation revolutionary stage. Opening a new way toward achieving national liberation through an armed struggle when no colonies thought they could achieve the liberation of the people and independence through their own efforts constitutes the greatest achievement attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the contemporary era and for the revolution. [applause]

Under difficult circumstances in which the entire country was blanketed with the Japanese imperialist colonial, tyrannical network and in which there was not the slightest possibility of any legal activity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has indicated the unique way to build the revolutionary armed forces in our country based on the *chuche* idea of building the army, energetically led the preparatory work for founding a revolutionary armed force with an unyielding spirit and with a strong capability to carry out activities.

The activation of the Korean revolutionary army by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the emergence of a revolutionary armed force for the first time in our country, and his political and military activities were the starting point for organizing and waging the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists and were precious preparations for founding a strong revolutionary armed force. Based on the solid political and military foundations laid in the course of the struggle to implement the policy for building a revolutionary armed force and on the rich experience of armed struggles, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song activated the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] on 25 April 1932 and proclaimed the founding of our revolutionary armed force to the world. [applause]

The founding of the KPRA was the precious fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound plan for building the new-type revolutionary armed forces of the working class and of his energetic struggle, and was the magnificent emergence of a true *chuche*-type revolutionary armed force in our country. [applause]

With the founding of the KPRA, our people were able to victoriously wage the struggle for the independence of the country and the liberation of the people on a new higher plane with their genuine revolutionary army for the first time in history. This was the very time when the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces began, opening the era of the cause of building the revolutionary armed forces in our country.

The founding of the KPRA and the beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were a great historical event that marked an epochal turning point in the Korean people's anti-imperialist cause for independence. [applause] The KPRA, as soon as it was founded, waged a bloody struggle to restore the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation and to establish the sovereignty of the people. Through the protracted and arduous blaze of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, it grew to be strong revolutionary armed forces that excellently embodied the noble political and moral trait and high military might of a revolutionary army. The abundant achievements and experience of building the revolutionary armed forces, which were provided during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, embodying the independent military ideology and the theory on building the army founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, became strong and valuable revolutionary assets to further develop the *chuche* cause of building the army.



Our revolutionary armed forces, trained and brought up in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, have traversed the proud road of growth with our people's history of struggle to build a new society. In this process, the chuche cause of building the army has continuously developed.

The regular armed forces form the basis of the revolutionary armed forces, and the basic principles to be consistently maintained in building the revolutionary armed forces is to realize self-defense. Apart from self-defensive armed forces, we cannot think of chajusong. A country without self-defensive armed forces cannot be called a completely sovereign and independent country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward an original policy concerning building strong regular revolutionary armed forces and realizing self-defense based on his deep insight into the essential requirements of building a sovereign and independent country and into the situation that prevailed in our country immediately after the national liberation in 1945. The policy on building the regular revolutionary armed forces set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the brilliant embodiment of the line of building independent revolutionary armed forces which he elucidated during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It is a revolutionary policy by which we can firmly defend the national sovereignty and revolutionary gains we won through bloodshed under the condition in which we were directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, and by which we are firmly assured of the wealthy, strong, and developed fatherland and of the victorious advance of our revolution. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the regular armed forces with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the core members of the party as key elements and with the sons and daughters of the working people including workers and peasants, and by thoroughly ensuring the party's leadership for the army, he made the revolutionary armed forces the party's armed forces endlessly loyal to the party. Comprehensively elucidating the problems arising in building the regular armed forces, including the problem of improving the army's arms and equipment in conformity with the characteristics of modern warfare and the reality of our country, he wisely led the struggle to realize it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song vigorously pushed ahead with the work of newly bringing up the military and political cadres born of workers' and peasants' families and of improving the army's arms and equipment. Based on this preparatory measure, he organized a people's army having all the services and branches of the army firmly prepared politically and ideologically and armed with modern weapons and military technology, thereby strengthening and developing the KPRA into regular armed forces. This was a brilliant fruition of the line of self-defense which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward by embodying building the army onto a new higher stage.

With the realization of the cause of building the regular armed forces by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country, which had fallen victim to the imperialist aggression in the past era without any dependable national army, came to demonstrate its dignity and might as a sovereign and independent state with proud self-defensive capability, and our people came to have a strong military guarantee by which they can victoriously carry out serious social change and the enormous cause of construction even under the most strained confrontation between revolution and antirevolution. [applause]

During the entire period of building the new society after building the revolutionary regular armed forces, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has vigorously pushed ahead with the work to strengthen the People's Army politically, ideologically, and in terms of military technology, devoting his great energy and effort.

Today, when our revolution has advanced afar and when the work of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea has become the general task of the revolution, the cause of building the revolutionary armed forces is making vigorous progress on a higher stage under the refined leadership of our party. Our party put forward the outstanding policy of modeling the entire army on the chuche idea in conformity with the new requirements of the development of our revolution, and is energetically leading the struggle to complete the process of modeling the revolutionary armed forces on the chuche idea. Modeling the entire army on the chuche idea is the wisest policy that makes all KPA officers and men prepare themselves firmly as the chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the fatherland and the people and strengthens and develops the People's Army into an ever-victorious revolutionary army of one-a-match-for-one hundred by conducting the building of the army and military activities. [applause]

With the vigorous acceleration of modeling the entire army on the chuche idea, our People's Army has come to more thoroughly have the revolutionary character and features of the party's army, and the chuche cause of building the army has entered a new era of self-development. Today, all officers and men of the People's Army are firmly armed with the chuche idea, our party's revolutionary ideology, and have loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of devoted service to the fatherland and the people as their firm faith.

The ranks of the People's Army are filled with the chuche idea, and they overflow with revolutionary comradeship, a self-awareness of military discipline, and the noble spirit of firm unity between the superior and the subordinate and between the army and the people. This is the political and moral superiority which only our party's army, our People's Army, can have, and herein lies the source of invincible strength by which our People's Army can fight with and defeat any aggressive forces. [applause]

Under the leadership of the party, the policy of converting the entire army into a cadre army and modernizing the entire army has been implemented. As a result, the People's Army has been equipped with modern weapons and technological combat equipment, and has been strengthened and developed into a modernized cadre army of one-a-match-for-one hundred in which all the soldiers are equipped with a strong revolutionary spirit, swift and effective tactics, strong physical strength, and ace marksmanship of never missing the mark.

While strengthening the People's Army, our party has vigorously conducted the struggle to arm all the people and to convert the entire country into a fortress and firmly established an all-people defense system with the People's Army as its core. Today we can proudly say with high self-respect that we have established a strong self-defensive national defense well capable of defeating any aggressors and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. [applause]

That we have built the strong revolutionary army and the self-defensive national defense under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, firmly guaranteeing the chuche revolutionary cause with armed forces is one of the most brilliant successes achieved in carrying out our revolutionary cause, and it is a great victory demonstrating the invincible preparedness and vitality of the chuche military ideology and theory of building the army. [applause]

The great achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has built a strong and mighty revolutionary army capable of defending our people's sovereignty, our people's happiness, and the sacred chuche revolutionary cause generation to generation under any difficult tempests and trials, and the immortal exploits of our party which firmly solidifies and develops such achievements will shine long for generations to come with the history of the chuche Korea that will endlessly grow and prosper. [applause]

Comrades, under the outstanding and refined leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolutionary armed forces have traversed the road of battles shining with victory and glory for a protracted period of over half a century, ensuring with armed forces our people's struggle for socialist construction, and have made achievements which will long shine in the history of the fatherland with their heroic struggle. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The immortal exploits achieved by the KPRA and the KPA, its direct successor, for the fatherland and the people will long shine with the resplendent history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and our people.

Our people's struggle, in which they had to accomplish the independence of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation confronting the two most vicious powerful imperialist enemies under the banner of the anti-imperialist cause for independence, was very arduous. Since they fired the first gun shot in Paektu forest, our revolutionary armed forces have traversed an unprecedentedly stern and difficult road of struggle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, which marked the first chapter in the glorious road of struggle of our revolutionary armed forces, was the bloody revolutionary war in which they fought face with the Japanese imperialists, which had a tremendous colonial ruling institution and crack armed forces, and it was the first struggle of a colony for national liberation, developed under the banner of the chuche idea.

Under the difficult condition in which they had neither the blessing of their country nor the support of the regular armed forces, the KPRA had to undergo numerous difficulties and trials. Yet it waged a vigorous and steady armed struggle with firm conviction in victory from the great leader's leadership, gaining strength from the popular masses' active support and continuously expanding and strengthening their ranks.

In those days of the unaccustomed and arduous revolutionary struggle in which the people of a colonial country had to carry out the cause of national liberation with their own armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the independent struggle line and the policies on political and military activities, and solved, in an original manner, the difficult and complicated problems arising in carrying out the armed struggle and the overall Korean revolution. Using the highly efficient guerrilla war tactics and the extraordinary science of war, he outdid the enemy's predominance in number and technology with superiority in strategy and tactics, and ensured that the KPRA thoroughly demonstrated its invincible militant might.

The historical advance to the (?Onsong) district in which the KPRA victoriously marched forward, the Pochonbo battle, the offensive operation on the Musan district, and other offensive operations and battles in the country were a shining victory of the chuche guerrilla war tactics elucidated by the great leader, and they were the struggle torchlights that cast the light of hope for national revival onto the dark land of the fatherland and that led the Korean revolution to continuous upswings. [applause]



With burning loyalty to the great leader, the members of the KPRA resolutely protected and defended the headquarters of the revolution politically and ideologically and at the risk of their lives at any time and place and implemented unconditionally and thoroughly the revolutionary task and combat duty given by the leader. Undergoing all difficulties and hardships in the worst adversity surpassing the imagination of man, including the bitter cold and hunger, the fierce battles against the enemy that was scores and hundreds of times larger in number, and the continuous painful marches, they fought heroically for some 15 years with the indomitable fighting spirit of beating the enemy even if they were to die millions of times.

Because of the outstanding and refined military and political leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious and iron-willed sagacious general and legendary hero, the KPRA was able to register immortal exploits in all battles with overflowing revolutionary optimism and conviction of sure victory, and finally was able to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and realize the historical cause of liberating the fatherland. [applause]

Indeed, the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the brilliant epic of loyalty and heroism, which vigorously showed that the revolutionary army, which is armed with the leader's idea, which is loyal to the leadership of the leader, and which is harmoniously united with the masses of the people, can perform any military miracle whatsoever with boundless militant power. [applause]

Upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, the KPRA waged a joint struggle against the Japanese imperialists shoulder to shoulder with the excellent sons and daughters of the Chinese people during the entire course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and struggled to protect with arms the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world.

During the protracted revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists, political and ideological solidarity and unity between our revolutionary army and revolutionary ranks were achieved based on the chuche idea; the living example of the true loyalty of the Korean communists to the leader and the revolution was set; and the revolutionary tradition of our party solidly developed. [applause] This is the deep and strong historic root of our party and revolution and is the lasting cornerstone that firmly guarantees the victorious advance of our revolutionary armed forces. [applause]

By achieving historic victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our people proved through their practical activities that if the people in colonial countries resolutely struggle under the leadership of an outstanding leader through their own effort, holding arms, they can beat and defeat any imperialist aggressors whatsoever and achieve national liberation and independence. [applause]

With victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the momentum, the task of the revolution designed to liberate the people was brilliantly accomplished in our country, and our people's struggle to achieve the cause of independence greeted a worthwhile and historic period of building a new society -- a new stage.

While firmly safeguarding our people's peaceful effort to build a new society and revolutionary gains, the KPA, which was strengthened and developed into a regular army after liberation by directly inheriting the KPRA, added a new chapter of heroic struggle and militant exploits to the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion was another grim trial in the course of battles followed by the KPA and was a heroic struggle that once again demonstrated the invincible might of the revolutionary army in safeguarding the people's cause of independence. [applause]

While the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a matchlessly arduous and protracted guerrilla war against the most atrocious and strong imperialist enemy, the fatherland liberation war was the most grim and fierce modern war against the allied imperialist forces with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reactionaries, as the boss.

During the grim period of war, in which the destiny of the fatherland and the people was at stake, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shouldering all heavy burdens on the frontline and in the rear area under the militant slogan "Everything for victory in the war," vigorously organized and mobilized the entire party, the entire army, and all the people for the sacred war waged to annihilate the enemy, by firmly rallying them into militant ranks. Having sagacious insight into the enemy's scheme and into the situation of the frontline with brilliant wisdom and profound military intelligence, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always led the People's Army to sure victories by setting forth unique military strategy and tactical policies at every stage of the war. He encouraged warriors on the frontline to perform exploits, personally going through the rain of shells. [applause]

Having resolutely risen, upholding the profound strategic and tactical policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sagacious warriors of our army, navy, and air force fully demonstrated the heroic spirit of our revolutionary armed forces by deeply realizing their noble duty for the party and the revolution and by displaying mass heroism and the spirit of matchless devotion.

The heroic KPA officers and men, always believing in victory, courageously struggled against the enemy for the party, for the leader, for the fatherland, and for the people in the fierce counterattack battle fought to repel the enemy's surprise attack, in difficult trials during the temporary strategic retreat, and in the fierce battle waged for the purpose of readvance and of defending positions. [applause]

During the entire period of war, the officers and men of the People's Army successfully dealt annihilating blows to the enemy by struggling with fiery loyalty to the party and the leader, with warm love for the fatherland and for the people, and with an unyielding fighting spirit. Thus, they mercilessly smashed the myth of the might and greatness of the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

The militant exploits of the heroic warriors of the People's Army, who struggled in Osan; in Taejon; along the burning Nakdong River; on Wolmi Island; on Hill 1211; on Samwol Hill; and in the sky, land, and sea of the fatherland, unhesitatingly devoting the springtime of their lives, and who defended the hills of the fatherland even an inch of its land, will be brilliantly remembered in the history of the Fatherland Liberation War of our people and will shine forever. [applause]

During the period of war disasters, when the entire country fought by rising into a militant rank, the people in the rear area vigorously carried out the work of wartime production and of supporting the frontline in a sea of fire where the enemy's barbarous air raids and shelling continued. Thus, they reliably guaranteed victory on the frontline.

During the grim period of the fatherland liberation war, the people of the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, supported us materially and spiritually. By sending their volunteer army, the Chinese people aided our people's righteous struggle with blood. Our people will never forget this, and are grateful for this. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army achieved a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who boasted of being the most powerful in the world, to suffer a disgraceful and miserable defeat. [applause]

Our people's historic victory in the fatherland liberation war was the brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Army, which were firmly united into one entity around the party and the leader. [applause]

By achieving great victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people honorably defended the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains; marked a starting point from which the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, began to embark on the road of decline; and greatly contributed to developing the national liberation struggle and the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle to a new, higher stage on a global scale. [applause]

Having defeated the two powerful imperialists in the sacred struggle to achieve the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the people and having smashed the timeworn aggressive doctrine on the law of the jungle, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army entertain feelings of great pride over their exploits that have demonstrated that the strength of the people -- coming from unity among the leader, the party, and the people into an ideological and spiritual entity -- is invincible, and they are overflowing with the firm conviction that no matter what great trials they may encounter in the future, the Korean people, who are firmly united around the party and the leader, will remain forever the masters of their own sovereignty, of their own system, and of their own destiny. [applause]

Having courageously overcome the grim trials of war, our People's Army reliably safeguarded the security of the fatherland and the people during the postwar period by smashing the enemy's maneuvers for aggression and to provoke a new war, and firmly guaranteed with arms the victorious advance of the revolution and construction.

During the difficult period when the maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad were stepped up and when the renegades of the revolution challenged the party and the revolution, the People's Army honorably performed its noble duty as the army of the leader and the party by safeguarding the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song at the cost of their lives, by resolutely thwarting the enemy's repeated reckless military provocations, and by firmly safeguarding the party's revolutionary cause. [applause]

While successfully performing the duty of defending the fatherland, the KPA -- a true people's army, which is exerting every possible effort to protect the people's independent rights and interests -- has made a great contribution by participating in construction work designed to achieve the prosperity of the country and the people's happiness. The fatherland will not forget the heroic exploits of the soldiers of the People's Army, who have successively performed new miracles in building monumental edifices, which will make the era of the Workers Party shine, after exerting notable efforts by dashing to the vast and difficult battlegrounds of socialist construction and after building the large-size Sohae lockgate in a short period of time. [applause]



Our previous revolutionary gains and all the victories and successes attained by our people in revolution and construction are strewn with the immortal achievements attained by our revolutionary armed forces and are soaked with the valuable blood and sweat shed by the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members and the officers and men of the People's Army. Indeed, the course followed by our revolutionary armed forces is the course of heroic exploits performed in loyally performing their noble duty and role by serving as the main contingents of the revolution in the struggle to achieve the liberation of the fatherland and the people's freedom and happiness, and is a proud course in which, while performing matchlessly great military miracles, they have opened a way to independently develop the struggle to liberate the colonial peoples and have set an encouraging example in the anti-imperialist cause of independence. [applause]

All the exploits and achievements performed and attained in the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces are the brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's self-defending military idea and are the noble fruition of the outstanding military and political leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

Without the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, we could imagine neither the victorious advance of our revolutionary forces nor the high authority and honor of our people and People's Army. Availing myself of this significant occasion of commemorating the founding of the KPA and conveying the feelings of respect and admiration and fiery loyalty cherished by all the officers and men of the People's Army, I extend the greatest honor and the warmest thanks to the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, who has turned our country into a powerful independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country by saving the destiny of the people and protecting the independence of the fatherland by founding the chuche-type revolutionary armed forces and by defeating the powerful U.S. and Japanese imperialist enemies, and by leading the Party and the people. [applause]

Comrades, our revolution has not ended yet, and we should continue our struggle until we achieve the sovereignty of the people on a pan-national scale and until we complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

Achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is the most important revolutionary task assigned our party and people. Only by achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification can we achieve the sovereignty of the people on a pan-national scale and the South Korean people's social and political sovereignty and guarantee the uniform development of the country and the people.

Having lived harmoniously in a national territory as a people with a long history, our people have keenly experienced that they cannot live when they are divided, and they unanimously and ardently desire the fatherland's reunification. In particular, the present situation on the Korean peninsula in which the perpetual division of our country and the danger of a new war have further increased with the passage of time much more urgently demands than ever before that the question of the fatherland's reunification be resolved at the earliest possible date.

The question that especially arises today in achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee durable peace, and to provide conditions favorable to peaceful reunification.

Our party and the government of the republic have exerted every possible effort to provide a prerequisite for alleviating tension and to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Last year alone, we took a step in an initiative manner to stop large-scale military exercises to alleviate tension, advanced a proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority, and took an epochal measure for mobilizing more than 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army for peaceful construction projects by withdrawing them from frontline areas and outposts.

In particular, the proposal advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to hold high-level North-South political and military talks is a practical and rational proposal that reflects the desire of all Koreans and the peace-loving people of the world to ease acute North-South political confrontation and military tension and to guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula. Our new proposal reflects our people's firm resolve and will to eliminate mistrust and confrontation among fellow countrymen, to achieve trust and unity, and to peacefully attain the country's reunification under any complicated circumstances whatever. Because of its just nature, our peace proposal has won great support and welcome from the peace-loving people of the world as well as from the Korean people.

However, despite the strong protest and denunciation from our people and from the peace-loving people of the world, the United States and the South Korean authorities have staged the provocative "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, thus brazenly challenging our new peace proposal. "Team Spirit-87" is an overall preliminary war designed to deal a preemptive strike at the northern half of the republic and is an experimental nuclear war designed to complete preparations for a nuclear war. This exercise is a premeditated provocative maneuver to hinder our people's cause of peaceful reunification and is a flagrant crime that threatens peace in Asia and the world.

Due to a reckless war exercise commotion raised by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements, an exigent situation has developed on the Korean shows that they can provoke a war at any time, causing our people and the soldiers of the People's Army to naturally be vigilant.

We do not desire the annihilation of the people. We will never tolerate the conversion of the sacred fatherland into a nuclear war ground for the United States. Instead of following the road of division and war by clamorously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, as we see today, and by fanning the anticommunist sentiment of confrontation, the South Korean authorities should sincerely respond to our peace proposal. If the South Korean authorities follow the road of division and war after all, despite our repeated warnings, they will only expedite their final downfall.

Upholding the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, the South Korean students and people from all walks of life are courageously struggling to achieve the people's sovereignty, democratic freedoms, and the country's reunification.

Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army, proceeding from warm love for the fellow countrymen, extend support and encouragement to the South Korean people, who are vigorously waging a righteous and patriotic struggle without giving in to fascist tyranny by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. [applause]

In order to guarantee durable peace in our country and to provide a prerequisite for peaceful reunification, we should hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea. The United States should stop the indiscreet act of hindering peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea by running counter to the trend of the times, should respond to our proposal for holding tripartite talks, and should withdraw the U.S. forces and all military equipment, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

Struggling to achieve the fatherland reunification is the common duty of all the Korean people. By transcending differences in ideologies and systems, all Korean countrymen in the North, South and overseas should achieve the grand unity of the people and should attain the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date through the united efforts of all the people. [applause]

Today the international situation is very complicated and strained. Due to the imperialists; maneuvers for aggression and war, which have been further intensified with the passage of time, the danger of a thermonuclear war, a world war, has further increased, and mankind's cause of peace has encountered a grave challenge.

It is the solemn demand of the current era and the unanimous desire of mankind to prevent war and to protect peace. Proceeding from a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of peace, our party and the government of the republic will struggle resolutely to check and thwart the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to protect peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia, and in the world. [applause]

Today the place where the danger of a nuclear war is the greatest in the world is on the Korean peninsula. Eliminating the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace and security there is of important significance in improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region and in alleviating international tension as a whole. We will exert every possible effort to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the governments, political parties, and social organizations of various foreign countries, to international agencies, and to the peace-loving people for positively supporting and encouraging our people's struggle to check and thwart the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch to provoke a new war, to withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. I firmly believe that they will extend firm solidarity to our people's cause of justice. [applause]

Upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, the Korean people will struggle resolutely to build a new peaceful and prosperous world devoid of imperialism and war by firmly uniting with the people of the socialist and nonaligned countries and with all peace-loving people of the world. [applause]

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification ahead of schedule, we should further strengthen our revolutionary forces. Upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eight SPA, all the people and the officers and men of the People's Army should attain greater success in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work by thoroughly implementing the line for the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.



We should, above all, consolidate the political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks that are firmly united around the party and the leader based on the *chuche* idea, and should thoroughly embody the party's leadership in all domains of revolution and construction by cherishing loyalty to the party as our revolutionary faith.

Vigorously pushing ahead with socialist economic construction is an important task in achieving the complete victory of socialism. All workers, officers, and men of the People's Army should display the lofty sense of dedication and creativity in the rewarding struggle for the nation's prosperity and the people's happy life and should fulfill the assigned economic tasks without fail. Thus, they should demonstrate the might and honor of the *chuche* idea by accelerating and completing the construction of major facilities.

The People's Army should be further strengthened to defend the socialist fatherland and to accelerate the revolution and construction, as the enemy's new war provocation maneuvers are becoming undisguised with each passing day.

Continuously upholding the party's slogan "Let us remodel the entire army on the *chuche* idea," we should vigorously push ahead with the struggle to strengthen the People's Army politically, ideologically, militarily, and technologically. We should see to it that evaluation on the *chuche* idea is strengthened and revolutionization is accelerated among the soldiers of the People's Army so that all the soldiers firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* revolutionary trait, tenaciously defend and implement the party's lines and policies, and excellently fulfill assigned combat missions with ardent loyalty to the party and the revolution, with an indomitable revolutionary spirit, and with a lofty party spirit.

Loyalty to the party is the life of our revolutionary armed forces. Cherishing the rock-firm faith to permanently share their destiny with the party, the officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should defend and protect our party politically and ideologically at the risk of their lives, just like the young communists in the past. They should thoroughly establish the revolutionary trait and work system to unconditionally carry out the party's orders and directives to the end.

All soldiers should familiarize themselves with modern weapons, combat techniques, and equipment by continuously and thoroughly implementing the policy for making the entire army a cadre army and for modernizing the entire arm. They should rapidly develop military science and technology in accordance with the demands of modern war by introducing *chuche*-oriented tactics and rich combat experiences, thus constantly improving the technological equipment of the People's Army.

At the same time, we should further strengthen the all-people's defense system by thoroughly implementing the policy of arming all people and fortifying the entire nation. Thus, we should be fully prepared for combat posture to crush and sweep away the enemy at a stroke if the enemy dare provokes us by making the army and people unanimously rise.

It is a noble traditional fine custom in our society that the army and people love and help each other. Highly demonstrating the traditional fine custom of the unity between the army and people, the officers and men of the People's Army should safeguard the people's lives and property at the risk of their lives and should actively help their struggle for socialist construction. The people should love the soldiers of the People's Army just like their own offspring, helping them with sincerity, and should strengthen relief work for the People's Army in all domains. Our revolutionary cause is just and our people's future is bright and brilliant. [applause]

Our people and the People's Army, who struggle for the just cause under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, will be always victorious. [applause]

Let us all vigorously struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause and shouting of "Long live"]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and stimulator of all victories of the Korean people! [applause and shouting of "Long live"] Long live the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA! [applause]

#### TV Shows Leaders at Meeting

SK290230 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Television Service in Korean at 0800 GMT on 24 April carries a live 62-minute report on the central report meeting marking the 55th anniversary of the KPA founding held at the 8 February House of Culture, during which General O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the KPA General Staff, delivers a report.

The opening shot shows the inside of the cultural house where a crowd mostly consisting of soldiers in uniform are gathered. The camera then shows a frontal shot of the rostrum where the DPRK leaders are standing in front of a huge picture of the DPRK flag and a portrait of Kim Il-song. Next the camera shows Kang Hui-won, Political Bureau alternate member, declaring the central report meeting open. Amid the playing of the national anthem, the camera pans from left to right and shows the Political Bureau members seated in the front row of the rostrum in the following order: So Yun-sok, Kang Song-san, Yon Hyong-muk, O Kuk-yol, Ho Tam, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of Chongnyon, Sol Chol, Kim Yong-nam, and Hong Song-nam.

Following the national anthem, Kang Hui-won says: "A report to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army will be made by General O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the KPA General Staff." The camera then shows O Kuk-yol delivering his report. As O Kuk-yol speaks, the camera pans the audience with occasional shots of the rostrum and frontal shots of O. Another pan shot of the first row of the rostrum from right to left shows the seating order as follows: Hong Song-nam, Kim Yong-nam, So Chol, Yi Chin-kyu, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Yi Kun-mo, Yim Chun-chu, Ho Tam, an empty seat occupied by O Kuk-yol, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, So Yun-sok, and Kang Hui-won. Kim Hwan, former Political Bureau member and present vice premier of the State Administration Council, can be seen seated behind Kang Hui-won.

O Kuk-yol concludes his report, and following Kang Hui-won's closing remarks, the TV report ends with the announcer reporting on the conclusion of the meeting.

#### Moscow Social Circles Meeting

SK291234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] A meeting of representatives of social circles in the City of Moscow and representatives of the soldiers at the Moscow Garrison was held at the central hall of the Soviet Army on 24 April to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Hung on the front wall of the meeting site were flags of our country and the Soviet Union, along with a slogan reading "Long live the lasting, immortal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean people."

Participating in the meeting were generals and officers of the Soviet Army, including Aleksey Lizichev, chief of Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army, Dmitriy Yazov, deputy minister of defense, and (?Yershov), secretary of the CPSU Moscow Municipal Committee, and representatives of social circles in the city.

Yi Tu-yol, charge d'affaires of our country in the Soviet Union, and the embassy staff were invited to this meeting.

Deputy Minister of Defense Dmitriy Yazov spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, he first noted the history of the heroic KPA's founding and said: The KPA's history dates back to early 1930's when the Korean patriots began an anti-Japanese armed struggle for national and social liberation of their fatherland. This struggle was led by communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the DPRK's party and state and a prominent activist of the international communist movement, who has recently celebrated his 75th birthday.

The first armed ranks of the Korean people were founded on 25 April 1932; these ranks have become the core of the country's armed forces.

He went on to note that the KPA, which grew into powerful regular armed forces after the country had been liberated, imposed a shameful military, political, and moral defeat on the enemy during the Korean war, which was provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

Touching on the situation in Korea, he noted that the U.S. imperialist circles consider South Korea to be an anticommunist forward base in Asia.

He continued: While beefing up its own military forces, the United States assigns importance to the role of the activities of the Japanese and the South Korean aggressive forces and is now pressing ahead with the fabrication of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Such large-scale U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises as "Team Spirit" have been conducted every year in areas south of the Military Demarcation Line. Such an aggressive act of provocation is being committed even at this moment.

Mentioning that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea have developed with the passage of time, he noted that what marked an important moment in the chronicle of the friendly relations between the two countries were the meetings and talks between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and DPRK President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, conducted in October 1986.

Concluding his speech, he stated that the Soviet soldiers would strengthen the friendship and militant cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries -- the USSR and DPRK -- and strongly support the Korean people's just struggle to have U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and to achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of their country.

Next, Kim Hak-san, military attache of our country's embassy in the Soviet Union, spoke at the meeting.



**Military Attache's Banquet**

**SK291213 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 24 Apr 87**

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, Kim Hak-san, military attache to the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, hosted a banquet on 23 April.

Placed with due respect on the front wall of the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Navy Marshall Vladimir Chernabin, deputy minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy; Deputy Minister of Defense General Dmitriy Yasov; Colonel General Viktor Nechayev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army; other generals and officers of the Soviet Army; and military attaches of embassies of various countries in the Soviet Union.

Yi Tu-yol, charge d'affaires of our country in the Soviet Union and the embassy staff also participated.

Those who participated in the banquet toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The banquet progressed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

**Beijing PLA Unit Meeting**

**SK300314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Apr 87**

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, a celebration meeting was held at a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] in Beijing Military Region on 21 April. Participating in the meeting were (Chen Damin), deputy political commissar of the PLA Beijing Military Region, and Li Jinmin, political commissar of the Beijing Garrison, the PLA Beijing Military Region, together with the commanding members and combat personnel of these units. Also participating in the meeting were Kim Chang-kyu, minister-councilor, and Chong To-chol, military attache, at the DPRK Embassy in China, along with embassy staff.

Political commissar Li Jinmin and Military Attache Chong To-chol spoke at the meeting.

In his speech Li Jinmin, noting that the KPA is a people's army with glorious revolutionary traditions, and which was founded by the great leader of the Korean people Kim Il-song, said the revolutionary armed forces of the heroic Korean people have accomplished immortal exploits by driving out the Japanese imperialists and defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors after long, bloody fighting by relying on the strength of the popular masses.

In the postwar period, the KPA was actively involved in socialist revolution and socialist construction by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings, has strengthened its own combat capabilities through a thorough implementation of the party's military lines, and has greatly contributed to defending the socialist revolution and socialist gains.

After stressing that national reunification is the noble national aspiration of the entire Korean people, he said: The party and government of Korea have put forward a series of proposals and initiatives to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. These initiatives and proposals are positive and significant in easing the situation on the Korean peninsula and in promoting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

We strongly support the just stand of the party and government of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We are also convinced that the 3,000 li land of beautiful land and rivers will be reunified without fail, and that the people in the North and South will live together in union. He stressed that the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries of China and Korea -- friendship and unity that have been provided and nurtured by Chairman Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Zhou Enlai, and Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great leader of the Korean people -- have overcome the tribulations of history.

Concluding his speech, Li Jinmin said: I wholeheartedly hope that the cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland will be realized at an early date, that the DPRK will become more prosperous and developed, and that the KPA will become still stronger.

#### JAPANESE MAGAZINE CITED ON KIM CHONG-IL

SK300423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- The Japanese magazine JACTA No 24 carried a photo-illustrated special write-up under the headline "His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The magazine devotes eight pages to photographs under the headline "Rich Intelligence, Bold Leadership."

Carrying photographs, the magazine says:

"Now the world is looking up to a politician. He is precisely His Excellency Kim Chong-il boundlessly revered and trusted by the Korean people as the dear leader."

It notes that the august name of His Excellency Kim Chong-il is widely known to the world for his unique ideology and theory, extraordinary intelligence, burning passion and bold leadership.

Introducing Comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary history, the magazine says that he was born in a secret camp of Mt. Paektu and spent his childhood in the grim trial in a stirring period.

In the concluding words, the magazine says: It is a glory of Korea to have a sagacious leader in the person of His Excellency Kim Chong-il who has fully grasped and is brilliantly embodying the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-sung.

JAPANESE MINISTER BACKS NUCLEAR SAFETY SYMPOSIUM

OW300109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 20 KYODO -- Yataro Mitsubayashi, Japanese cabinet minister in charge of the Science and Technology Agency, Wednesday proposed a nuclear safety symposium of eight Pacific Basin countries in Tokyo in December. Government officials of South Korea, the United States, Canada, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Mexico will be invited to the December 8-10 forum to be sponsored by the government's Nuclear Safety Commission, according to Mitsubayashi.

While South Korea, the United States and Canada have nuclear power plants in operation, China is currently constructing, and Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Mexico plan to build such facilities.

He said officials of France and West Germany, exporters of nuclear machinery to the region, will also be invited to the symposium. Mitsubayashi visited here Wednesday to discuss Japan-South Korea cooperation in the field of nuclear safety.

The proposal was made in response to requests from developing countries in Asia for similar Japanese cooperation following the explosion of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Ukraine in April last year. At least 31 people have died in the accident, probably the worst involving a nuclear power plant.

Japanese officials said nuclear power plant operation regulations, emergency measures in the event of an accident and safety guidelines are expected to be major topics of discussion at the symposium. Regional cooperation in an emergency situation will also be taken up, according to the officials. The Asian countries are asking Japan to become a regional center of international relief activities under an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) agreement if such an accident should occur.

GOVERNMENT, DJP DIFFER ON LOCAL AUTONOMY PLAN

SK300049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party are still wrestling with each other over the method of implementing the local autonomy system.

They have pledged to re-introduce local autonomy, suspended for 27 years, "within the official term of the incumbent president" (which ends on Feb. 24 next year).

The leaders of the ruling camp believe that the implementation of the local self-rule system is unavoidable to reduce repercussions from the April 13 presidential decision to shelve the constitutional revision until after 1988 Seoul Olympics.

However, the party officials and government leaders have failed to reach an agreement over the timing of its inception despite much consultation.

There are also other questions about the level of community where the system should be implemented.



Party officials have insisted on a simultaneous implementation of the system across the nation, namely in all 236 cities, counties and wards of the five big cities.

But, the Home Ministry, which is to hand over most of its business to local governments if the system is implemented, calls for a partial implementation.

As for the timing, there are varied ideas: Some suggest next January after the next presidential election which is to be held in December while the others recommend some time during the first half of next year, or after the Seoul Olympics.

A leading official of the party said yesterday, as different reports on the implementation plan appeared, "It is true that even the DJP has not yet confirmed its final plan."

#### No Unilateral DJP Action

SK300057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party will not seek to pass the projected amendment bill to the Local Autonomous Law unilaterally in disregard of possible objections to it from opposition parties during an extraordinary session of the National Assembly opening on May 4.

The ruling party and the administration have yet to finalize the plan for the reintroduction of local self-rule, and narrow differences as to the level of communities that the local self-government plan should start at.

The DJP has proposed a revision bill which provides for the simultaneous introduction of the local autonomy in all smaller administration units below state level such as cities, counties and wards (ku) of the five special cities.

The government reportedly plans to form local councils for the implementation of local self-government next January.

Floor leader Yi Han-tong yesterday told reporters, "Our party will seek to deliberate the amendment bill to the Local Autonomy Law along with the opposition parties during the upcoming extra full House session, but has no intention of passing it unilaterally if the opposition opposes it."

The opposition parties call for the nation-wide introduction of local self-government on every level of administration until including the five big cities and nine provinces.

He also said that the government party will vote down an envisioned opposition motion calling for the exercise of the parliamentary rights to probe into state affairs with regard to a scandal involving the Pan Ocean Shipping Co. and a possible no-confidence motion against the Cabinet.

"Our party will ask the administration to investigate violent acts of mobsters at the inaugural conventions of the Reunification Democratic Party and to determine identities of the attackers," said Yi.

"However," the DJP whip said "our party will not tolerate opposition moves which go beyond a call for the investigation of the incidents."

POLICE CHIEF ON RDP CHAPTER RALLY DISTURBANCES

SK300109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The top police officer said yesterday violence erupted during the recent opposition rallies was found to have been caused largely by members of rival opposition groups.

Yi Yong-chang, director general of the National Police Headquarters, told reporters that police will deal sternly with any persons suspected of violence which broke out during the rallies for the inauguration of regional chapters of the new Reunification Democratic Party (RDP).

"Police will thoroughly investigate any suspects and their motives as well," he said.

According to him, police were holding or investigating 15 people to investigate them on violence. A total of 167 people are believed to have been involved in the assault, he said.

Among them is Rep. Kim Pong-uk from the Kunsan-okku district. Kim, who bolted from the NKDP, is now affiliated with the RDP. Two other RDP affiliates are also under probe, Yi said.

The police chief said other suspects are from Kimchon in Kyongsanbuk-do and Kunsan in Chollabuk-do.

"In view of the identities of the suspects," he said, it is evident that the violence was the direct result of deep-seated feuding between members of rival opposition groups."

RPD REQUESTS POLICE PROTECTION AT CONVENTION

SK300053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The tentatively named Reunification Democratic Party yesterday requested police protection at its inaugural convention tomorrow from possible harrassment by those opposing the creation of the party.

The RDP will hold the inaugural meeting at the Hungsadan Building in Tongsung-dong, Chongno 5-ga, at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The request was made to Home Minister Chong Ho-yong through a six-member delegation of the new opposition party. The delegates were Yi Chung-Chae, Kim Su-han, Kim Yong-pae, Kim Hyon-Kyu, Yu Chun-sang and Kim Tae-yong.

Receiving the RDP delegation at his office, Home Minister Chong promised that the police will do their best to make the RDP's meeting trouble-free.

In a letter to Minister Chong, Kim Yong-pae, one of the key promoters of the party said, "Many meetings of our local chapters were badly disrupted by violence by unidentified youths. We have reliable information that those youths will also try to impede the projected meeting."

Rep. Kim Tae-yong, spokesman for the RDP, also said in a statement, "The creation of a political party and its activities are guaranteed by the Constitution and they should be protected by government authorities."

He went on, "But the meeting at our local chapters were miserably tramped down by hoodlums and the police who promised to apprehend those who were involved in the violence have not arrested a single criminal to date."

In reply, Minister Chong told the delegates, "The police will protect the RDP's meeting thoroughly for smooth proceedings."

#### PDP MERGES WITH NDP TO FORM NEGOTIATING GROUP

SK300103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The opposition forces have rearranged their formation prior to a special National Assembly session with the registration of the Reunification Democratic Party as a floor negotiating group and the merger of two splinter parties.

The RDP, which is to be founded formally in an inaugural convention tomorrow, became the largest opposition unit in the Assembly with 67 lawmakers under its control.

The new party's registration with the Assembly secretariat was made at 2 p.m. yesterday by Rep. Kim Hyon-kyu who is in charge of directing Assembly activities.

Meanwhile, leaders of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] and the People's Democratic Party [PDP] yesterday agreed on a merger of their parties to form another floor negotiating group.

Yi Min-u, president of the NDP and Yu Han-yol of the PDP, came to the accord in a meeting at the Pacific Hotel. The merger will take the form of the PDP members' entry into the NDP, the party to which they earlier belonged.

The NDP has now 14 lawmakers as 76 of a total 90 bolted to found a new party, led by Kim Yong-sam. The PDP embraces 12 lawmakers, defectors from the NDP in December 1985, opposing the leadership of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

The merger enables the once largest opposition NDP to remain qualified as a floor negotiating group, a privilege requiring 20 or more Assembly seats.

After the registration of the RDP as an Assembly operating unit, Re. Kim Hyon-kyu proposed an official meeting of the floor leaders of opposing parties to discuss technical matters with regard to the convocation of an extra session of the Assembly.

He told reporters, "Our party does not object to the convocation of the special House sitting on May 4, which was agreed upon between the ruling DJP and the (minor opposition) Korea National Party.

"However," he maintained, "the length of the extra session and its operational schedule should be readjusted." Kim said that the special session should be held for about two weeks and that political, economic, and social issues should be handled in the session.



Of the 68 lawmakers who joined the RDP led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, Rep. Yim Chun-won did not submit required papers for the registration to Rep. Kim.

However, a party source told reporters, "We believe that some lawmakers in the independent group, including Reps. Pak Kwang-yong and Pan Hyong-sik, will join our party after the inaugural convention (tomorrow)."

With the registration of the RDP as a new floor negotiating group, the Assembly now has three such groups. The two others are the DJP and the minor opposition Korea National Party.

The NDP will be newly registered as a floor negotiating group either on Saturday or Monday with the National Assembly secretariat after the PDP lawmakers formally enter the NDP.

The PDP will disband itself tomorrow in a meeting of the Central Standing Committee, Rep. Yu revealed yesterday.

In a written agreement between the two opposition party leaders, they said, "We will form a floor negotiating group before May 4 to struggle for the realization of genuine democracy by uniting the traditional conservative forces."

After their meeting, Rep. Yu told reporters that the NDP will seek the merger with another opposition Democratic Korea Party which has three seats in the Assembly.

The 12 PDP lawmakers advocated a parliamentary cabinet system when they bolted from the NDP which maintained its stance for a direct presidential election under the leadership of the two Kims.

Meanwhile, the RDP's committee on party charter and regulations led by Rep. Mok Yo-sang yesterday completed the drafting of the party's charter.

According to Mok, the party's top decision-making body, the Executive Council, will be composed of 15 to 35 members, the national convention will have 2,000 delegates and the central committee will have 500 members.

The national convention, Rep. Mok said, will be held every two years.

CUBAN COOPERATION DELEGATION VISITS PRK**Chea Soth Receives Delegation**

BK280630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 April, at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, received a Cuban delegation led by Comrade Manuel Castillo Rebasa, minister of communications and head of the Cuba-PRK Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Soth expressed his joy at seeing that the cooperation between the two countries has been further strengthened. At the same time, the comrade highly praised the assistance of the Cuban Republic to the PRK in the past, which has greatly contributed to building and defending the Cambodian fatherland. The comrade expressed the firm hope that through the efforts of the two sides, the cooperation between the two countries will further develop.

Replying, Comrade Manuel Castillo Rebasa reported on his delegations' visit to the PRK and fully endorsed the outcome of the third meeting of the two countries' commissions for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Furthermore, he affirmed that he will strive to find every means to increase the efficiency of the cooperation between the two countries and develop it further.

**Cooperation Document Signed**

BK261255 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 26 -- A document on cooperation for 1987-88 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Republic of Cuba was signed in Phnom Penh Saturday evening.

Signatories were Khun Chhi, cabinet minister in charge of posts, transport and communications and president of the Kampuchean section of the Kampuchea-Cuba Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and Manuel Castillo Rebasa, minister of communications and president of the Cuban section of the said commission.

Under the document, the Cuban side will send its experts, specialists, doctors to help Kampuchea, and receive Kampuchean students for further training on agriculture, industry, health care, education, culture and other domains.

**Cuban Delegation Leaves**

BK271344 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 27 -- A delegation of the Cuban section of the Cuba-Kampuchea Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, led by Manuel Castillo Rabasa, minister of communications and president of the section, left here Monday morning after attending the commission's third session.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Khun Chhi, cabinet minister in charge of posts, transport and communications and president of the Kampuchean section of the said commission, and other officials.

Viriator Mora Dias, Cuban ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

While in Kampuchea, it signed with the Kampuchean side a document on cooperation for 1987-88 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Cuba.

The delegation also met with Tea Banh, minister of posts, transport and communication, and was received by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice premier.

At the reception, vice premier Chea Soth hailed the Cuban delegation's visit, as a contribution to strengthening the existing relations and cooperation between the two countries.

He highly appreciated the sympathy of the Cuban party, government and people with the Kampuchean people.

He briefed the Cuban head delegate of the all-sided development in Kampuchea which, according to him, is the fruition of the assistance from and cooperation with socialist countries, particularly Cuba, and thanked the party, the government and people of Cuba for their wholehearted assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defence.

For his part, Manuel Castillo Rabasa thanked the Kampuchean Government for the hospitality. He said that the Cuban people have followed with keen interests the revolutionary development in Kampuchea. He reaffirmed Cuban people's full support for and assistance to the Kampuchean people and pledged to side with the Kampuchean people in whatsoever circumstances.

The delegation also visited the former royal palace, the "January 7" Hospital in the city of Phnom Penh, the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship School at Chba Ampeou Precinct in a southern suburb of Phnom Penh, and the Angkor temples in Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

#### LEADERS GREET DRA COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK280404 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Afghan people's April Revolution, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Comrade (Naji Mohammad Chamkani), chairman of the Revolutionary Council; and Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. The message says in substance:

We highly praise the victories scored by the fraternal Afghan people over the past 9 years in the heroic struggle under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with Comrade Najibullah as leader, to build and defend their fatherland. The Afghan April Revolution will continue to firmly advance and no reactionary force can topple it. We would like to reaffirm the resolute support of the PRK Government for the national reconciliation program and the initiatives of the government aimed at ensuring peace, security, and stability in the region and the world.

We are happy with the development of the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two people and are convinced that these relations will further develop.



Please accept our highest consideration.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kong Korm, PRK foreign minister, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade 'Abdol Wakil, DRA foreign minister. The message stressed:

I would like to highly praise and fully support the initiatives and the political lines of the DRA in its national reconciliation to search for a peaceful solution, which is an important contribution to the defense of peace in the region and the world. I am convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship between the two parties, governments, and people, particularly between our two foreign ministries, will continue to be strengthened and expanded for the common cause of defeating every perfidious maneuver of the U.S. imperialists, expansionists, and regional reactionary forces, which aim at prolonging the undeclared war against the DRA.

#### ALBANIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 APR

BK290542 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] A delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Comrade Petro Dode, member of the Albanian Party of Labor Central Committee and chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly, arrived on the morning of 29 April for an official friendly visit to the PRK at the invitation of the PRK National Assembly.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and many members of the National Assembly, ministers, deputy ministers, leaders, and cadres from various ministries and offices. Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia, was also on hand at the airport.

After its arrival, the delegation of the Albanian People's Assembly went to lay a wreath of pay homage to the souls of the fallen heroes at the monument commemorating fallen Cambodian combatants. Inscribed on the delegation's wreath were the words: we pay homage to the souls of the forefathers, cadres, and combatants who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

#### VIETNAMESE ATTACKED WHILE SPREADING CHEMICALS

BK290130 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] On 15 April, inhabitants in Krang Leav Commune, Chhuk District, Kampot Province, killed two Vietnamese while they were spreading toxic chemicals to kill our people. On 19 April, inhabitants in Prek Ta Prich, Prey Tonle Commune, Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, killed three Vietnamese while they were spreading toxic chemicals to kill our people.

Our people in Chhuk and Tuk Meas Districts have been rising up against the Vietnamese enemy, killing more and more of them. They unanimously agree that only by jointly attacking and killing all the Vietnamese in their villages and districts will they be able to live in safety and peace.

VODK CITES SFRY MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK280400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Congratulatory message from SFRY Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic to DK Vice President Khieu Samphan]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs. On the occasion of the national day of friendly Democratic Kampuchea, please accept my cordial congratulations and wishes for all-round progress. May the relations between Yugoslavia and Cambodia continue to develop constantly. We believe that in their just struggle the Cambodian people will certainly recover freedom and independence.

[Dated] 10 April 1987

[Signed] Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY foreign minister

SIHANOUK EXPRESSES OPTIMISM AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

BK250614 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen hosted a banquet in Pyongyang on 21 April in honor of DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the occasion of the traditional Cambodian new year. In his speech at the banquet, the samdech expressed optimism about the future destiny of Cambodia. He said the situation in Cambodia is developing in favor of the Cambodian resistance forces. Many Vietnamese soldiers hesitate to continue the struggle on the Cambodian battlefields and often opt to desert their ranks.

The samdech expressed deep thanks to China for giving the Cambodian resistance forces effective aid against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The Chinese ambassador congratulated the samdech on his 65th birthday and wished the Cambodian people bigger, greater victories in their struggle for national salvation under the leadership of the CGDK.

VODK CITES GREETINGS FROM PAKISTAN TO SON SANN

BK250913 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Message of greetings from Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo to CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann on Democratic Kampuchea's 12th anniversary]

[Text] Your Excellency: On behalf of the Pakistani Government and people, I am very happy to express to you, the CGDK, and the people of Democratic Kampuchea sincere and warm greetings. We firmly believe and hope that the struggle of the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces will be victorious without fail over the foreign aggressors.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish good health and happiness to you and progress in the Cambodian people's wellbeing. Please accept my biggest consideration.

[Signed] Mohammed Khan Junejo, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

COMMERCE MINISTER TO FIGHT U.S. ACCUSATION

BK290127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Apr 87 p 13

[Text] Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit yesterday summoned a meeting of two major exporters of nails to the United States to prepare retaliatory measures against US nail producers following accusations of Thai subsidisation.

According to the Foreign Trade Department Deputy Director-General Norawat Suwan, the US producers filed a petition against Thai exporters with the International Trade Administration (ITA) accusing the Thai Government of subsidising nail exports.

The petition urged the ITA to use countervailing duty (CVD) measures against the Thai exporters.

Mr Norawat said representatives of the two exporters, Asoke International and Kan Yong Wattana, were called for discussions over the accusation made against Thailand.

He said the meeting agreed to ask the Government to hire a lobbyist in the US to handle the issue through the Thai Embassy in Washington.

Lobbying expenses will be paid by the government because the US producers charged the Thai Government of giving incentives to exporters.

Mr Norawat said Thailand began exporting nails to the US only two years ago. In 1985 912 tons worth US\$335,878 were exported. This increased in 1986 to 5,300 tons worth US\$2,232,483.

The export quantities are very small compared with other exporters like South Korea or Japan, he said.

Nevertheless, the US producers still accused Thailand of subsidising the exports and asked the ITA to investigate so more taxes could be collected from Thai exporters.

Incentives given to the nail industry which the US producers cited as subsidies included taxes on raw materials, electricity bills, export processing zones, packing credits and aid from the Export Promotion Fund.

Mr Norawat said New Zealand was also accused by the US producers of subsidising exports.

Under the ITA's investigative procedure, it will take 20 days after the complaints have been lodged to investigate whether there are any grounds for action.

The findings of ITA's study will be announced on July 11 and it will send its officials to Thailand to investigate. The final results of the investigation will be announced on September 14.



FOREIGN MINISTRY ROLE IN TRADE MATTERS REPORTED

BK240907 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is helping Thailand expand trade overseas and encouraging foreign investors to increase their investments in the country as directed by the Cabinet, said Mr Danai Dulalampha, director-general of Economics Department, during a press conference yesterday.

Mr Danai together with Mr Sarot Chawanawirat, director-general of Information Department, and Mr Chawat Atthayut, director-general of the ASEAN Department, held a press conference to explain the role of the Foreign Ministry in trade matters.

In response to doubts expressed by the press that the Foreign Ministry consult with other ministries concerning trade matters, Mr Danai said that it does indeed engage in promoting trade in cooperation with the Commerce Ministry.

Another point that needed clarification, he said, was that the Foreign Ministry does not barter for Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) status from the United States by sacrificing Thailand's interests.

GSP is a system that the United States grants to less developed countries which exempts or lowers tariffs on their exports.

Mr Danai went on to say that the Foreign Ministry consulted with Former Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro and also obtained the Cabinet's approval on September 16, 1986 for the following three measures:

-- Changing Thailand's soybean import quota system to a tariff-based system.

He said the new system is not disadvantageous to Thailand. Instead it will help reduce the monopolistic situation that presently exists.

-- Amending the law to cater for the U.S. on copyright matters since Thailand has already recognised the Berne Convention which has 76 signatory countries. However, the U.S. does not belong to this convention.

-- Amending a trademark law, proposed two years ago by the Commerce Ministry, that protects not only goods or services but would be extended to other big businesses such as THAI [Thai International Airlines] and Bangkok Bank whose trademarks have been infringed upon. The amendment would impose stiffer penalties and fines.

The Foreign Ministry considers that these three measures do not adversely affect the majority of Thais whose welfare it always has in mind, Mr Danai said.

He said that the Foreign Ministry will not agree to the registration of a drug formula patent because it would be harmful to the country, and it also opposes the United States' request for establishing cigarette factories in Thailand.

On these matters the ministry has never made any concrete promises to the United States, he insisted.

He went on to say that being granted GSP status is very beneficial to Thailand because it makes certain Thai products more competitive against its competitors, such as South Korea and Taiwan which have already lost their GSP status on certain goods.

He said 3,062 Thai products are under GSP status which are worth about \$300 million.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SINGAPORE, INDONESIA VISITS

BK291409 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Recorded statement by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to newsmen at the Bangkok airport on 28 April upon his return from Singapore and Indonesia]

[Text] I met with both Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar. Both of them attached great importance to my upcoming trip [to the USSR]. I have learned a great deal from our discussions. ASEAN has reached a common stand on all issues, and this has given me greater confidence. We have reached a common stand not only on the Cambodian issue, but also on other matters which we may have to discuss with the Soviet Union. Our discussions produced satisfactory results. We were sought after by foreign correspondents for information.

While travelling from Singapore to Indonesia, I was in the same plane with Mokhtar, who was returning from the Philippines and Brunei. Mokhtar held talks with leaders in those countries on the summit, a topic which we also discussed. Mokhtar told me that President Aquino hoped the expansion of trade among ASEAN countries would be discussed at the next ASEAN summit. Mokhtar said he would take the matter for consideration. Concerning Brunei, which is a rich country, Mokhtar noted to me that we do not have to seek financial loans from other sources as Brunei can provide us loans for our various projects.

Now, concerning the summit, the day before I arrived in Jakarta there was a meeting of ASEAN senior officials on the summit. From what I have heard from officials attending the meeting, there have not yet been any results. I have not met with the permanent secretary, although I asked him to meet his Malaysian counterpart for discussion about my upcoming Moscow trip. I could not go to Malaysia myself because of the UMNO [United Malay National Organization] party election; the Malaysian foreign minister was defeated in that election. I still have to meet with the permanent secretary first in order to know about the results of the meeting. Anyway, this is the second meeting of senior officials planning for the summit, and it is still in the early stage. I assume that the meeting dealt with reviewing the summits of the past 10 years, what has been done, what has been achieved, and what will be our future plan. I think many more such meetings will need to be held before a conclusion is reached about what we are going to do at the summit, especially concerning economic cooperation among ASEAN countries.

Another purpose of my visit was to give a briefing about the situation at Chong Bok border pass. Major Charan Kunlawanit, who accompanied me, gave the briefing about the situation at Chong Bok where Thai soldiers were fighting to drive out Vietnamese intruders who deliberately occupied the hills in our country for months. This is in violation of international law; Vietnam has no reason whatsoever to justify its violations of our territory. This is a serious incident. We have lost many people. I condemned this act by Vietnam prior to my visit. I raised the issue with Dhanabalan who is the ASEAN chairman.

He also viewed Vietnam's act as serious. No matter what reason, Vietnam has inflicted considerable losses upon us, houses were damaged, people were killed or wounded, and many soldiers died. The number of soldiers killed was higher than during the previous incident at Non Mak Mun in 1980. I consider this matter very serious. I briefed Dhanabalan, and both Mokhtar and Dhanabalan agreed on a joint protest to be made by ASEAN against Vietnam's act.

#### BURMA SEIZES TWO THAI FISHING TRAWLERS 12 APR

BK290101 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The Samut Prakan Fishery Association (SPFA) has asked the Foreign Ministry to formally protest on its behalf the Burmese Government's arrest of Thai fishing crews and seizure of their boats in international waters.

Among the boats in question are the Thai Piyanawa 1 and Thai Piyanawa 7, belonging to Amnat Piyathamrong.

Mr Amnat was notified by the SPFA that his two fishing boats were approached by Burmese patrol boats on April 12 in international waters.

In Mr Amnat's letter to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, he explained that the Thai Piyanawa 1's engine malfunctioned and was in need of spare parts from its home base before it could proceed on its way.

Mr Amnat sent Thai Piyanawa 7 to deliver the necessary spare parts but claimed that while the repair work was going on, the Burmese patrol boat arrived and towed both of his boats away.

#### AIMS OF 'REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL' VIEWED

BK290137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Apr 87 p 4

[Report by Suraphon Toen-Ngoen -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] Whether the two-day meeting, which began at the Asia Hotel yesterday, to form the so-called SAPHA PATIWAT or Revolutionary Council is a flash in the pan, a political trial balloon, or a genuine move that will have an impact on the Thai political scene apart from the sudden public attention it is enjoying at present, remains to be seen.

One thing, however, is certain: the PATIWAT GROUP, linked to the newly-formed Democratic Labour Party [DLP] headed by former Communist defector and Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] adviser Prasoet Sapsunthon, has not been conceived over night.

Who the influential supporters are, their real aims and the length of time they have been mobilising remain vague, at least publicly. But as far as can be ascertained through labour sources and those organising the meeting, the formation of the council has taken roots from the DLP, stemming from its attempt to establish grassroots support throughout the country after failing to secure the backing from major labour groups and congresses.

According to sources close to Mr Prasoet, the DLP, like many other smaller parties that contested last year's July 27 general elections, realised that it stood little chance in making an impact in Parliament. As things turned out, it was right. Of more than 200 candidates the DLP fielded, only one was elected.



The party's single representative is former Social Democratic Party defector Col Somkhit Sisangkhom (who joined the DLP after his party failed to field the required number of candidates for the election).

In any event, it must be said that in the last election the DLP had made full use of campaigning through its candidates to reach out to the people and explain their party platform and policies. Even though the candidates failed in the polls, they had continued to work at the grass roots level, sources told the BANGKOK POST.

Although the party's role in Parliament has been confined to its single MP, it is one of the few political parties, along with the Prachachon Chao Thai Group -- also linked to the DLP and headed by former Kalasin MP Thawon Khayotha -- which have publicly supported Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's controversial call for a peaceful revolution.

During the height of the Patiwat controversy, which concided with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's visit overseas, Mr Tavorn's group and the DLP denounced Ruam Thai's Sisaket MP Piyanat Watcharaphon for saying that those calling for a revolution or supporting it could face legal action if they were not careful.

Informed sources close to Mr Prasoet and labour sources confirmed that the behind-the-scene activities of the DLP and groupings linked with it had far outweighed their public role.

Since the party lacked mass support, attempts were first made to woo the country's major labour groups, namely, the Thai Trade Union Congress (TTUC) under Phaisan Thawatchainan, the Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) under Thanong Pho-an, the National Congress of Thai Labour (NCTL) under At Si-at and the National Free Union Congress (NFUC) under Anusak Bunyapranai.

Labour sources said that during the past three to four months Wanchai Phromma and Chaoem Siriket, a former labour adviser, both alleged to be the coordinators of yesterday's Patiwat meeting, approached the four major labour groups in the hope that all four would join hands to form a National Congress of Labour.

The National Congress of Labour was formed three years ago by former LCT vice-president and president of the Thai Tobacco Monopoly (TTM) Union, Wit Borasuthikin. It failed, however, because of the opposition from the Labour Department and lack of unity among the various labour groups.

Simply put, the National Congress of Labour exists in name but has no bodies.

The main targets of the DLP approach have been the LCT and TTUC because both command the support of the majority of the nation's state enterprise unions which if mobilised are politically more powerful than the private sector unions of the NCTL and NFUC.

Sources close to Mr Prasoet admit that Mr Phaisan's been the primary target because the congress alone commands the support of 16 state enterprise unions.

Both Mr Phaisan and Mr Thanong, who joined hands recently on major issues affecting their organisations, said that numerous meetings had been held between representatives of the DLP and the TTUC and LCT.

Mr Phaisan, however, refused to have a part in the formation of a unified labour council because his thoughts on the role of labour differed sharply from those of Mr Prasoet, which went back to the time he was a member of the LCT when coup suspects Ahmad Khamthetthong and Sawat Lookdote, both said to have close links with Mr Prasoet, played influential roles in the LCT.

Labour sources said that Mr Prasoet believed that the best way labour could work and help the plight of workers was by becoming directly involved right in the political arena, i.e., Parliament.

Mr Phaisan, on the other hand, disagreed, saying that such a path as embarked upon by the DLP could lead to labour being manipulated by the military, businessmen and other pressure groups who held sway in Thai politics. The best way labour could work for its members was for the unions to be unified and to gain recognition and support from the Government.

Despite many meetings, Mr Thanong said that Mr Prasoet's position vis-a-vis the role and aim of a unified labour council remained clouded. It was also unclear as to who would guarantee that the needs of labour would be fulfilled, he said, adding that at this stage he had reserved his position and preferred to adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

Labour sources said that one underlying reason why the labour leaders were reluctant to join hands with those linked to the DLP was because of Mr Prasoet's background.

Although the DLP has made little headway in drumming up labour support, the PATIWAT Group, whose key figures involved in yesterday's meeting including deputy DLP leader Ronnarong Tangtermthong, former labour leader Chupong Thituan, Prayot Yingmunkong, Prachachon Chao Thai leader Mr Thawon, labour operatives Mr Wanchi and Mr Chaloem, have been active in rallying the mass support upcountry.

As far as can be ascertained from sources, small PATIWAT units have for the past three months — long before yesterday's meeting — been going upcountry, particularly in the provinces of the South and the Northeast, and talking to villagers on Gen Chawalit's concept of peaceful revolution.

Sources close to Mr Prasoet said that contact was already earlier made with DLP election candidates to continue to drum up grassroots support for the party by working through various Kamman and village headmen, particularly those in Phang-nga, Surat Thani, Pattani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phuket and the Northeast.

Apart from the concept of a peaceful revolution, discussions in the South also focussed on the prevailing political issues in Bangkok, the role of the military, the economic problems and how they should be solved. In the Northeast, emphasis was given to the need for more government attention.

The extent of the group's success depends, of course, on how long they have been active upcountry. Although PATIWAT Group sources claim that they have done enough groundwork to call on a public showing by hundreds of thousands of supporters in the provinces, labour sources who have been approached by the group remain again uncertain.

The activities of the PATIWAT Group is not limited to labour groups at grassroots level in the provinces and may extend to student circles as well. Prior to yesterday's meeting, student sources at Ramkhamhaeng University told the POST that there was a new student body calling itself the National Student Council. Sources said that this council was born only very recently and was linked to Mr Prasoet's PATIWAT Group although Thawin Rammanan, who claimed at yesterday's meeting to be its president, refused to confirm or deny the connection.

Mr Thawin told the POST that the student council was formed at Ramkhamhaeng about two weeks ago by a group of students most of whom come from Buri Ram Province. The council has a committee of about 215 representatives with members "flowing in gradually" and coming from Ramkhamhaeng and Mahidol universities.

The National Student Council, as with the PATIWAT Group, the Prachachon Chao Thai Group and the DLP, ostensibly supports the concept of peaceful revolution.

#### CHAWALIT SAYS NO AMNESTY GRANTED FOR CPT LEADERS

BK240531 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday that the government will not grant amnesty to communist suspects rounded up in the past two days in Bangkok and Chachoengsao. More arrests will be made, he said.

Speaking to reporters during a visit to Buddha Monthon religious centre, the army chief said legal action will be taken against the communist suspects because they did not surrender to the government. He charged that all the suspects were operating in the urban areas for the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). "We will definitely continue arresting those working against the government in the capital and other major towns," he said.

He reminded reporters of his earlier statement that communist insurgents were producing and distributing underground propaganda papers like PRAKAI FAI [THE FLAME] and THONG THAI [THAI FLAG] to discredit the government. "These people were responsible for the subversive work," said the army chief referring to the captives. He denied that the mass arrest was timed to coincide with the current political tensions.

"We have closely monitored their activities for long and decided to take action when they huddled the Bangsaen for a meeting of the so-called expanded politburo members," he said. He said that the meeting was held to do the groundwork for the fifth congress of the CPT.

Four of the captives are allegedly CPT politburo members. They are Waithun Sinthuanit, Sin Toemlin, Prachuap Ruangrat, and Nop Prasoetsom. Four others are members on the central committee of the banned party.

Gen Chawalit said that the swoop dealt a severe blow to CPT because many of the captives were key figures in the party. "They would lick their wounds for a long time to come," he said. However, the army chief conceded that the success did not completely uproot the influence of the outlawed party. But Chawalit appeared happy as the arrests left only a few politburo members at large. They include general secretary Thong Chaemsi and Wirat Angkhathawon, who was reportedly seriously ill.



SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIES MIA'S HELD

BK300914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi, April 30 (AFP) -- Hanoi firmly denied Thursday that any Americans are held prisoner in Vietnam, following an offer by a group of Americans of one million U.S. dollars to anyone who rescues a U.S. serviceman from Indochina.

A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "Any attempt to resurrect this question can only be seen as a mischievous ploy which will do nothing to create a favourable atmosphere for solving the MIA problem."

Washington lists some 1,770 U.S. servicemen as missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war and since 1982 has held sporadic talks with Hanoi in a bid to account for them.

Bill Hendon, a former U.S. congressman, said on Monday that he, eight present members of the U.S. Congress and a former American prisoner-of-war in Vietnam would give one million dollars to any Vietnamese, Laotian or Cambodian who rescued an MIA from Indochina.

According to a Vietnam war veterans' society in the United States some 400 U.S. servicemen could still be held in Vietnamese jails.

Washington agrees it is possible that U.S. servicemen are still being held against their will in Indochina, despite the lack of concrete proof.

But Western diplomats here believe it is highly unlikely Vietnam is still holding American prisoners.

The MIA problem and Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia are regarded by Washington as the main obstacles to the normalization of its relations with Hanoi.

In a bid to make a breakthrough on the MIA issue Washington has proposed sending a special presidential envoy, General John Vessey, to Vietnam, officials have said.

Hanoi has not made public its response to the proposal but a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Monday that relations with Washington could not improve unless Gen. Vessey was given an official undertaking "to create a favourable atmosphere to a solution of the MIA problem."

ALBANIAN DELEGATION VISITS HO CHI MINH CITYParty Leader Meets Delegation

OW292104 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday the visiting delegation of the Albanian People's Assembly [APA] led by Petro Dode, member of the Albanian Party of Labour [APL] Central Committee and president of the APA.

The party leader welcomed the Albanian delegation's visit to Vietnam and results of the talks between the National Assembly delegations of Vietnam and Albania. He said:

"The peoples of Vietnam and Albania have been bound by close friendship. The Albanian people have unceasingly supported Vietnam in national liberation struggle in the past and socialist construction and national defence at present. The Vietnamese communists and entire people greatly rejoice at the new development of the fraternal friendship between the two countries and wished the fraternal Albanian people success in the implementation of the resolution of the 9th APL congress. [no close quotes as received]

In reply, President Petro Dode conveyed to Nguyen Van Linh the kind regards from the first secretary of the APL Central Committee. He valued highly Vietnam's contributions to the struggle for peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole and expressed the wish that the Vietnamese people would win ever greater success in socialist construction and national defence.

#### Albanian Delegation Departs

OW292149 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- The delegation of the Albanian People's Assembly [APA] led by Petro Dode, member of the Albanian Party of Labour Central Committee and president of the APA, left Ho Chi Minh City today concluding its official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Nguyen Xien, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee; and other senior Vietnamese officials.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Albanian delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and called at the late leader's home and office.

It visited the Nha Rong wharf in Ho Chi Minh City where in early this century President Ho Chi Minh set off on a journey abroad in search of a path for national salvation, and several economic, cultural, historical establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other localities.

#### PHAM VAN DONG THANKS SWEDEN FOR 1987-88 AID

OW292055 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- The Swedish parliament has adopted a proposal by the Swedish Government to grant a 300 million-kronor aid to Vietnam in the 1987-88 fiscal year.

The aid is expected to help Vietnam in paper industry, forestry, public health, electricity, and in some other domains.

On the occasion, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his deep thanks to Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson for that valuable assistance.

28 APRIL REPORT ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

BK281614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Results of National Assembly elections for Dong Thap and An Giang Provinces]

[Text] Dong Thap Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 10 deputies for 10 seats from 16 candidates with 632,258 of 643,414 registered voters going to the polls -- a voter turnout of 98.27 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Hong Ngu, Tam Nong, and Thap Muoi Districts:

1) Truong Ngoc Han, alternate member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Hong Ngu District people's committee; 2) Vo Thai Hoa, standing member of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial public security service; 3) Le Trung Son, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, director of the provincial public health service, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Cao Lanh and Thanh Binh Districts and Cao Lanh City:

1) Nguyen Thanh Phong, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Mao Hong Vphuoc, member of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial water conservancy service; 3) Phan Minh Tanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee Mass Motivation Department.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Chau Thanh and Thanh Hung Districts and Sa Dec City:

1) Nguyen Van Huu, secretary of the party chapter and deputy secretary of the provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; 2) Reverend Vo Thanh Trinh, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity of Vietnamese Patriotic Catholics, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Le Quang Vien, standing member of the provincial party committee, commander of the provincial military command, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 4) Thai Van Vinh, alternate member of the provincial party committee and deputy director of the provincial agriculture service.

An Giang Province, comprising 6 electoral units, elected 14 deputies for 14 seats from 22 candidates with 854,648 of 864,967 registered voters going to the polls -- a turnout of 98.81 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Thoai Son District and Long Xuyen City:

1) Lam Minh Chieu, member of the Long Xuyen City party committee, mechanical engineer, and acting director of the provincial engineering enterprise; 2) Nguyen Thanh Dang, aka Nguyen Hong Chiem, member of the Thoai Son District party committee, director of the Nui Tap stone exploitation enterprise, and provincial people's counselor; 3) Le Phu Hoi, member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's committee.



Electoral Unit 2, comprising Chau Thanh and Chau Phu Districts:

1) Bui Van Le, aka Bui Van Huan, member of the provincial party committee, lieutenant colonel, deputy commander of the provincial military command, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Le Minh Nhon, deputy director of An Hoa village agricultural cooperative in Chau Thanh district; 3) Tran Hieu Trung, alternate member of the provincial party committee, and chairman of the provincial collective peasants association.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Tri Ton and Tinh Bien District and Chau Doc City:

1) Diep Thi Le, teacher and head of the literature team at the Chau Doc City general middle school; 2) Chau Kim Seng, member of the party committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Tri Ton District, and member of the Khmer ethnic minority group.

Electoral Unit 4, Phu Chau District:

1) Tran The Loc, aka Bay Phong, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Le Minh Tung, agronomist and deputy director of the center for research and application of agricultural technology of the provincial agriculture service.

Electoral Unit 5, Phu Tan District:

1) Ngo Minh Chau, member of the district party committee, doctor, and director of the Phu Tan District general hospital; 2) Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the provincial party committee, director of the provincial water conservancy service, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 6, Cho Moi District:

1) Bui Tan Khap, member of the district party committee and director of Long Binh agricultural cooperative in Long Dien A Village of Cho Moi District; 2) Nguyen Van Phong, director of agricultural cooperative No 1 in Hoa Binh Village of Cho Moi District.

#### 29 APRIL UPDATE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

BK291513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Results of National Assembly elections for Kien Giang, Lai Chau, Quang Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Cao Bang, and Dong Nai Provinces]

[Text] Kien Giang Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 8 deputies for 8 seats from among 13 candidates with 531,529 of 540,350 registered voters going to the polls, a voter turnout of 98.36 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit are as follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Chau Thanh, Giong Rieng, and Tan Hiep Districts:

1) Vo Thi Lieu, alias Nam Lieu, member of the provincial party committee, secretary of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Nguyen Truc Luyen, architect, deputy head of the Building Ministry's Institute of Housing and Public Project Design, and secretary general of the Vietnam Architects' Association; 3) Doai Van Phuoc, alias Ba Phuoc, member of the provincial party committee and director of the agricultural service.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising An Minh, An Bien, Vinh Thuan, and Co Quao Districts:

1) Nguyen Van Cau, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; 2) Dang Van Nhan, major, deputy head of the provincial military command's political section, and hero of the people's armed forces; 3) Nguyen Van Phuc, alias Muoi Tat, alternate member of the provincial party committee, master of agriculture, and chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Commission.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Ha Tien, Phu Quoc, Kien Hai, and Hon Dat Districts and Rach Gia City:

1) Nguyen Van Gat, alias Tu Tam, standing member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Phu Quoc District party committee; 2) Dang Huu Thach, deputy director of the provincial industrial service.

Lai Chau Province, comprising 2 electoral units, elected 3 deputies for 4 seats from among 8 candidates with 195,699 of 198,827 registered voters going to the polls, a voter turnout of 96.95 percent. Specific results for each election unit are as follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Phong Tho, Muong Te, Xin Ho, and Muong Lay Districts and Lai Chau City, elected one deputy for two seats from among four candidates: Lo Van Inh, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and of the Thai ethnic group.

Pursuant to Article 53 of the National Assembly Election Law, Electoral Unit 1 will have to elect an additional deputy to fill the two seats as prescribed. A by-election must be held no later than 15 days after election day, 19 April 1987.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Dien Bien, Tuan Giao, and Tua Chua Districts:

1) Nguyen Duy Bat, standing member of the party committee and head of the Thanh An Cooperative in Dien Bien District; 2) Giang A Pao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee in charge of high mountainous areas, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly, and of the Hmong ethnic group.

Quang Ninh Province, comprising 3 electoral units, elected 7 deputies for 8 seats from among 14 candidates with 458,323 of 466,774 registered voters going to the polls, a voter turnout of 98.19 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit are as follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Dong Trieu, Yen Hung, and Hoanh Bo Districts and Uong Bi City:

1) Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the VCTU [Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions]; 2) Leu Vu Lieu, member of the Dong Trieu District Party Committee and production cell leader at the Mao Khe mine; 3) Nguyen Thi Nhat, party chapter deputy secretary and production cell leader at the Anh Hong Ceramics Cooperative in Dong Trieu District.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Cam Pha and Be Che Districts and Hon Gai and Cam Pha Cities:

1) Vu Ngoc Hai, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of energy; 2) Tran Quoc Hien, provincial party committee member, colonel, and commander of the Quang Ninh Border Defense Forces. 3) Nguyen Sung Lam, lieutenant general, commander of the Quang Ninh Special Zone, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Tien Yen, Quang Ha, Hai Minh, and Binh Lieu Districts, elected one deputy for two seats from among four candidates: Do Quang Trung, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee.

Pursuant to Article 53 of the National Assembly Election Law, Electoral Unit 3 will have to elect an additional deputy to fill the two seats as prescribed. A by-election must be held no later than 15 days after election day, 19 April 1987.

Binh Tri Thien Province, comprising 6 electoral units, elected 19 deputies for 19 seats from among 32 candidates with 982,748 of the 988,713 registered voters going to the polls, a voter turnout of 99.39 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit are as follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Tuyen Hoa and Quang Trach:

1) Pham Ba Hat, lieutenant colonel, deputy commander and political section chief of the Binh Tri Thien Province Border Defense Forces, and hero of the people's armed forces; 2) Tran Hoan, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of information; 3) Nguyen Xuan Ngai, member of the Quang Trach District Party Committee and head of the Phu Son Agricultural Cooperative in Quang Thanh Village.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Bo Trach and Le Ninh Districts and Dong Hoi City:

1) Nguyen Van Bo, alternate member of the provincial party committee and director of the 3 February engineering enterprise of the industrial service; 2) Ha Thi Rien, district party committee standing member, vice chairman of the Le Ninh District people's committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Le Tai, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Industry Department.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Ben Hai, Huong Hoa, and A Luoi Districts and Dong Ha City:

1) Ho Van Bay, district party committee standing member, head of the civilian proselytizing committee, member of the provincial VFF Committee, chairman of the district VFF Committee, and of the Van Kieu ethnic group; 2) Truong Thi Khue, member of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial women's union, and hero of the people's armed forces; 3) Tran Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Trieu Hai and Huong Dien Districts:



1) Tran Phuoc Hinh, standing member of the Huong Dien District party committee, chairman of the Quang Phuoc Village People's Committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Le Van Hoan, standing member of the provincial party committee, head of the Civilian Proselytizing Committee, chairman of the provincial VFF Committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Doan Khue, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, colonel general, vice minister of national defense, chief of the VPA General Staff, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 4) Nguyen Dinh Ngo, provincial party committee member, holder of a masters degree, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

**Electoral Unit 5, Hue Municipality:**

1) Phan Thanh Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of engineering and metals; 2) Vo Thi Hong Phieu, electromechanic engineer and cadre of the industrial section of the Hue Municipality Federation of Artisan and Handicrafts Cooperatives; 3) Superior Bonze Thich Thien Sieu, standing vice chairman of the Vietnam Buddhist Church's Central Administrative Board, and head of the National Committee for the Education of Novices and Nuns.

**Electoral Unit 6, comprising Huong Phu and Phu Loc Districts:**

1) Nguyen Van Luong, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; 2) Dao Tung, director general of VNA; 3) Ho Toi, district party committee standing member, vice chairman of the Phu Loc District People's Committee, and of the Co Tu ethnic group.

Cao Bang Province, comprising 2 electoral units, elected 4 deputies for 5 seats from among 9 candidates with 300,392 of 304,470 registered voters going to the polls, a voter turnout of 98.66 percent. Specific results for the electoral units are as follows:

**Electoral Unit 1, comprising Hoa An, Ha Quang, Thong Nong, Nguyen Binh, Bao Lac, Ngan Son, and Ba Be Districts and Cao Bang City:**

1) Phan Thi Mao, member of the Trung Khanh District party committee, head of the Inspection Section of the Po Co agricultural cooperative in Canh Tien Village, and of the Nung ethnic group; 2) Nong Hong Thai, standing member of the provincial party committee, master of agriculture, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, and of the Tay ethnic group; 3) Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the party Central Committee, colonel general, member of the Council of State, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly, and of the Tay ethnic group.

**Electoral Unit 2, comprising Quang Hoa, Trung Khanh, Ha Lang, Tra Linh, and Thach An Districts, elected one deputy for two seats from among four candidates:** Hoang Van Thuong, member of the provincial party committee, lieutenant colonel, deputy head of the provincial military command's political section, hero of the people's armed forces, and of the Tay ethnic group.

Pursuant to Article 53 of the National Assembly Election Law, Electoral Unit 2 will have to elect an additional deputy to fill the two seats as prescribed. A by-election must be held no later than 15 days after election day, 19 April 1987.

Dong Nai Province, comprising 4 electoral units, elected 13 deputies for 13 seats from among 21 candidates with 993,464 of 1,006,036 registered voters going to the polls, a voter turnout of 98.75 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit are as follows:

Electoral Unit 1, comprising Bien Hoa Municipality and Vinh An City:

1) Nguyen Van A, member of the provincial party committee, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, and chairman of the Bien Hoa Municipal People's Committee; 2) Tran Duy Huyen, engineer, director of the Tam Hoa vegetable oil pressing plant; 3) Nguyen Thi Thu Lan, headmistress of the Nam Ha general education secondary school.

Electoral Unit 2, comprising Thong Nhat and Long Thanh Districts:

1) Ton Gia Huyen, engineer, director of the Land Management General Department; 2) Tran Thi Luu, deputy head of Workshop 2 of the Ceramics Enterprise No 2 in Bien Hoa and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Nguyen Thanh Tung, standing member of the provincial party committee, colonel, commander of the provincial military command, and hero of the people's armed forces.

Electoral Unit 3, comprising Chau Thanh, Long Dat, and Xuyen Moc Districts:

1) Sang Van Mao, vice chairman of the provincial VFF Committee, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly, and of the Cho Ro ethnic group; 2) Pham Thanh Phuong, deputy director of the marine products service; 3) Nguyen Duy Thang, party chapter secretary, engineer, and deputy director of the agricultural service.

Electoral Unit 4, comprising Xuan Loc and Tan Phu Districts:

1) Huynh Van Binh, standing member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's committee; 2) Nguyen Than Chau, member of the provincial party committee, deputy secretary of the party committee, and head of the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation's Organization Section; 3) Nguyen Van Dong, standing member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial federation of trade unions; 4) Phan Van Hy, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the Rubber General Department.

#### PUBLIC CRITICIZES HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY MEMBERS

BK251729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] To help in the assessment and classification of party members, nearly 800 cadres, workers, public employees, and local residents in the 1st Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City recently gave their frank and specific opinions about more than 300 party members belong to various units. Most of the opinions contributed by the masses were centered on the two following issues: The majority of party members are weak in their capability for economic, administrative, and social management; and their work conduct still remains bureaucratic and removed from the grass roots.

Cadres, workers, public employees, and people in the 1st Precinct also cast their vote of confidence for each party member working locally or in their own units.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

## On Cambodia Issue

BK280716 Hong Kong AFP in English 0703 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Jakarta, April 28 (AFP) — Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila said here Tuesday he would take several proposals on Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia to Moscow when he visits there next month.

Mr Sitthi, who arrived here on the same plane as his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said the proposals would be made on behalf of the six nation non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), but declined to reveal their content.

"We have many points we have agreed to figure up to Moscow, if I tell you now then we don't have to talk in Moscow," he said referring to his forthcoming talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Mr Sitthi is to make his visit to the Soviet Union between May 10-14.

On arrival here, Mr Sitthi said he saw a "greater willingness" on Moscow's part to discuss Cambodia as compared to eight years ago when Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia.

The Thai minister cited a statement by Mr Shevardnadze during a stopover in Bangkok in February saying that he thought the problem could be solved by political means. But in an airport statement the Thai foreign minister said he saw no real change in Hanoi's stand on Cambodia.

The visit is the latest in a series of talks on the issue by senior ASEAN officials and the foreign ministry said Singapore Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan was due in Indonesia Wednesday for similar consultations.

Mr Mokhtar, who has just completed trips to Brunei and the Philippines, where he Manila in December, told reporters "we put great hopes in Mr Sitthi's Moscow visit." The Indonesian foreign minister also said ASEAN was determined to solve the Cambodia issue "according to accepted principles of international relations." ASEAN — grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — has been calling for the withdrawal of an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia for the past eight years. Most recently the group lobbied Moscow to exert influence on Hanoi, its main ally in Southeast Asia.

Asked whether he would again ask Moscow to pressure Hanoi on Cambodia, Mr Sitthi said: "We want to pursue all possible lines with them...we want to continue our series of dialogues with Moscow."

Mr Mokhtar told reporters that he hoped to go to Hanoi this year, but denied having said in Manila that he too was preparing to visit Moscow before December. The Indonesian foreign minister is ASEAN's chief negotiator with Vietnam over the Cambodian issue and his planned Hanoi trip — originally due 12 months ago — has been postponed several times. He gave no date for his proposed visit this year.



Mr Mokhtar said he saw some indications that could force Hanoi to review its policy priorities because of "changing conditions and economic pressures".

He stressed that ASEAN had a common stand in its protest to Japan over plans by private Japanese firms to provide economic aid to Vietnam, although Indonesia itself has a limited amount of trade with Hanoi.

"We have to distinguish between trade and economic assistance...trade will at least force them to think in economic terms and this will create more businesslike rather than warlike people," Mr Mokhtar said. [passage omitted]

#### Meets Mokhtar

BK290040 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja this morning held a 1-hour meeting with this Thai counterpart, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, on the resolution of the Cambodian conflict. The Thai foreign minister will visit Moscow next month and will hold talks on the issue with Soviet leaders.

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, Minister Mokhtar said several proposals have been made and Minister Sitthi will present them to Moscow. Minister Sitthi declined, however, to reveal the proposals to be forwarded to Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Minister Mokhtar said that he is optimistic that the Cambodian conflict will be resolved through political means.

Earlier, speaking at the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport after returning from a visit to Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines as the special presidential envoy, Minister Mokhtar said that there are indications that the Vietnamese leaders will review their priorities, including the Cambodian issue. The minister visited the Philippines and Brunei as the president's special envoy concerning the upcoming 3d ASEAN summit conference to be held in Manila later this year.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila returned to his country this afternoon. The Singapore foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, is expected to fly in to Jakarta tomorrow.

#### MERDEKA VIEWS 'POLITICAL PRESSURE' FROM EUROPE

BK280116 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 27 Apr 87

[From press review]

[Text] MERDEKA comments on the results of the visit by an Indonesian parliamentary delegation to West Europe during which the topics of discussions centered on human rights, the execution of leaders of the 30 September Movement, East Timor, and the transmigration program set by the Indonesian Government. According to this daily, West Europe is using the four issues as a political card against Indonesia's efforts to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Thus, there is inevitably a kind of irritant which undermines our sovereignty as an independent country. MERDEKA says that the West European attitude is neither due to misinformation nor to a lack of information but seems to be due to a desire to exploit these issues to exert political pressure on Indonesia and to discredit Indonesia economically, financially, and commercially.

**PORTUGAL REJECTS ELECTIONS IN EAST TIMOR**

LD242220 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Portugal today rejected the elections which Indonesia has organized in East Timor and described the indirect invitation from Jakarta for Prime Minister Cavaco Silva to visit the territory as absurd.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Rui Brito e Cunha told the LUSA news agency that Portugal does not recognise Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor. The integration of this territory was the result of military occupation and not a constitutional act of sovereignty within current international law.

The integration is also not recognized internationally. This is proved by the fact that in the United Nations Portugal is the administrative power and that the territory is on the UN list of nonautonomous territories, the spokesman added when questioned about yesterday's election.

After counting the votes President Suharto's party had more than 72 percent of the votes. There has been electoral fraud in East Timor where the results announced outnumbered the registered voters. [passage omitted]

**LATEST ISSUE OF ASIAWEEK REPORTEDLY BANNED**

BK270606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Jakarta, April 27 (AFP) -- The latest issue of the Hong Kong-based news magazine ASIAWEEK which carried two stories on Indonesia failed to appear here this week and reliable sources said it was banned.

The April 26th issue carried one article on the general elections in the Moslem stronghold of Aceh in North Sumatra and another on the banned works of writer Pramudya Ananta Tur.

Staff of the Attorney General's Office, the Indonesian authority responsible for banning and censoring publications, were not available for comment on the apparent ban, the first slapped on ASIAWEEK in the past two years. However, sources close to the office said it was banned and that the ban concerned both articles.

They said the Aceh piece was considered to have "sharpened the struggle of influence between the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) and the ruling government Golkar Party in the province." They also said the attorney general had decided that the magazine "gave the impression that the new Acehnese governor had the special mission of winning Golkar in the region."

Aceh fell to Golkar for the first time since President Suharto came to power 20 years ago, but only by a slight margin over the PPP in Aceh in last week's national elections.

The article on writer Pramudya Ananta Tur, the sources said, had used quotes from the Attorney General's Office concerning its policy on the works of the writer.

Ananta, Indonesia's best known writer abroad, most of whose works have been banned in his own country, spent more than 17 years in jail under the successive rulers of the country for his involvement in a communist supported cultural organization.

The ban on the magazine, if confirmed, will be the first in years, previous offending articles being simply blacked out.

TELEVISION REPORTS ON PARLIAMENTARY SEATS WON

BK261620 Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 1556 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Herewith are the provisional results of the 23 April parliamentary elections as of 1820 Western Indonesian Time [1120 GMT] on 26 April:

United Development Party [PPP]	13,730,456
Functional Group [Golkar]	62,433,161
Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI]	9,434,667
Total	85,598,284

[passage omitted on break-down results for each province]

In terms of parliamentary seats, the three parties have gained the following:

United Development Party	63 seats
Functional Group	299 seats
Indonesian Democratic Party	38 seats



MALAYSIANEW ASEAN MOVES TO SRV ON CAMBODIA VIEWED

BK291558 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is quite heartening to know that ASEAN will be making another overture to Vietnam to agree to a diplomatic move concerning the future of Kampuchea. It is no exaggeration to say that Kampuchea dominates the consciousness of all ASEAN heads of government and foreign ministers. Apart from being the major cause of uncertainty and tension in Southeast Asia, it is also holding back the return to normal conditions within Vietnam itself. The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, is now in the Philippines to discuss ASEAN problems with the Filipino president and her colleagues. Later, the foreign minister will visit other ASEAN capitals.

What really gives ASEAN a little more hope than on previous occasions when negotiations were attempted with the leaders in Hanoi is the new government in Vietnam. Like all politicians who have grasped the reins of power for the first time, the new men will want to make an impact on the country's history. What better way could they achieve this than by deciding to make a radical change in politics and economics.

Being much younger, they should be inclined to emulate the example of the new leadership in China and in the Soviet Union as well. After years of inward-looking policies, there is a refreshing outward-looking posture in both Moscow and Beijing. Their objectives are simply to improve the living standard and to modernize the society. Vietnam has toiled under austere conditions and the common people must be weary of a war economy long after the ending of the great war of resistance to U.S. intervention. Psychologically, the Vietnamese must be ready to welcome a big change. The new men in Hanoi can bring this about without any loss of national prestige.

A rapid de-escalation of the military priority and a winding up of the occupation of Kampuchea will release both manpower and material resources for the reconstruction of the Vietnamese economy. Nearly a decade after the war ended, there is still no sign of any credible plan for national reconstruction. With the loss of the survival spirit that was ever present during the war with the USA, economic stagnation has crept into the Vietnamese national life. Only a bold and revolutionary change can solve the complex problem.

What ASEAN is planning to do, according to the Indonesian foreign minister, is to initiate a serious move aimed at coaxing Hanoi's new leaders to consider the ASEAN peace plan. Malaysia stands ready to act on any concerted ASEAN plan. The option (?lies) really, as it always has, with Vietnam. Even a few concessions made to accommodate the ASEAN request will bring Vietnam much appreciation that will be expressed in offers of aid and technical assistance for national reconstruction.

It is common knowledge that it is the Vietnamese stubborn refusal to relent to the Kampuchea issue that has lost it the world's good will. There is no doubt that the coming week will be a very crucial one for Vietnam. The kind of decisions made will seal the fate of Vietnam's relations not only with ASEAN, but also with China and other nearby nations. The Malaysian community will be following the developments with interest.

MAHATHIR NOTES CRITERIA FOR CABINET MINISTERS

BK261708 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says he will not make loyalty to the prime minister one of the conditions for the appointment of a cabinet minister. The only conditions are the ability to work, keep secrets, and loyalty to the country and Constitution.

The prime minister was winding up the debate at the end of the 38th UMNO [United Malays National Organization] in Kuala Lumpur this evening. He said all cabinet ministers must accept collective responsibility and cooperate with one another. Neither the oath of office nor the (?secret vote) mention any need to be loyal to the prime minister. He told the delegates that he was making the statement now because he did not want any confusion when he made an announcement. The prime minister stressed that in any contest, the winners will gain and the losers lose something. He said there are some principles involved in order to make the government effective. He said he was aware that it was the votes of 22 delegates that had ensured his victory. He expressed thanks to all the delegates.

The prime minister also said it was not possible to consult every UMNO division on the selection of candidates for the country's general elections. This is because it is time-consuming and normally, a snap election is held. The party president, in consultation with state liaison chief, decides on the list of the candidates. Dr Mahathir said if the delegates do not agree to this, he is willing to call an extraordinary general assembly to discuss the matter.

On the need to assimilate Islamic values, the prime minister said it must be done slowly to ensure it is effective. On this year's general assembly, he is happy that it has gone on smoothly despite rumors that there have to be problems.

FOREIGN, TRADE-INDUSTRY MINISTERS RESIGN POSTS

BK290450 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0340 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 29 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Two senior members of Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's cabinet have tendered their resignations, following their failure to wrest the leadership of their ruling party in election last week.

They are Foreign Minister Rais Yatim and Trade Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah.

Jalaludin Bahaudin, press secretary of Dr Mahathir, told BERNAMA Wednesday that the 62-year old premier had received the resignation letters of the two ministers Tuesday evening. He said the prime minister was studying the letters.

BERNAMA understands Tengku Razaleigh and Rais have gone on leave after the 38th UMNO General Assembly which ended on Sunday. UMNO is the dominant party in Dr Mahathir's 13-party ruling Barisan National coalition government. Tengku Razaleigh, 50, had stood against Dr Mahathir for the post of president of UMNO which carries with it, by tradition and practice, the premiership of the country. He lost by only 43 votes.

Tengku Razaleigh had teamed up with former Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam, who lost to Ghafar Baba, the present deputy premier, in his bid to retain his post as deputy president of UMNO.

Rais Yatim, 45, who failed in his bid for one of the three vice president posts in the party polls, had thrown his lots behind Tengku Razaleigh and Musa.

During the bitter and intense run-up to the party polls, Rais had vowed to sink or swim with the Razaleigh-Musa Camp.

He was appointed foreign minister last year, after having served in various capacities in government. His first prominent post was as parliamentary secretary in 1974, land and regional development minister (1982-'85) and information minister (1985-'86)

#### Mahathir Dismisses 5 Ministers

BK300541 Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 30 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad Thursday said he had accepted the resignations of Trade and Industry Ministry Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah and Foreign Minister Rais Yatim and was sacking three others.

Dr Mahathir said in a statement that he was terminating the services of Defence Minister Abdullah Badawi, Welfare Services Minister Shahrir Samad and the minister in the prime minister's department, Abdul Ajib Ahmad.

The cabinet ministers had backed an abortive bid by Mr Razaleigh last week to unseat Dr Mahathir as leader of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Malaysia's largest political party.

Mr Razaleigh, a British-educated prince, lost the ballot for the UMNO presidency by 43 votes, polling 718 votes to Dr Mahathir's 761 after a bitter three-month campaign. Dr Mahathir said in his statement that he was also dropping four deputy ministers.

They included Deputy Foreign Minister Kadir Sheikh Fadzir and Deputy Primary Industries Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad.

#### MAHATHIR REELECTED UMNO PRESIDENT, MUSA LOSES

BK241600 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1530 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir succeeded in defending his post as UMNO president during the party leadership election this afternoon by obtaining 767 votes. For the deputy presidency, incumbent Datuk Musa was defeated by Mr Ghafar Baba who got 739 votes. Mr Ghafar won by 40 votes over Datuk Musa with 699. Three elected vice presidents are Datuk Wan Mokhtar, who obtained 935 votes, Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, 879 votes, and Mr Anwar Ibrahim, 850 votes. The three other candidates were Datuk Rais Yatim, who obtained 690 votes, Datuk Ramli Ngah Talib, 697 votes, and Datuk Harun Idris, 398 votes.



The session also reelected Datuk Sulaiman Ninam Shah as permanent chairman. He obtained 850 votes. He defeated four other candidates. The elected permanent deputy chairman is Datuk Shuib Haji Ahmad who similarly defeated four challengers. Datuk Shuib obtained 533 votes.

The results for the election of members of the Supreme Council will not be announced before tomorrow. The vote counting is still in progress at the Putera World Trade Center in Kuala Lumpur.

#### PROJECTS DECLASSIFIED FROM OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

BK220921 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The government has made public details of the three major projects and the Memali incident which have been declassified from the Official Secrets Act. This will enable members of the public to know what actually happened and who made the decisions concerning the projects and to uphold the truth. This followed the announcement by the prime minister on the 13th of this month that the documents on the national car, Proton Saga, the Penang bridge, and the Dayabumi building projects have been declassified.

A statement from the Prime Minister's Department says all the three projects were discussed and considered in detail. All decisions were taken collectively. On the national car project, the statement clarifies that the cabinet considered the memorandum on the matter on 3 December 1982. At the meeting ministers were given an explanation on the position of the car industry in Malaysia at that time. They were also told of the feasibility, viability, and the productivity concerning the project. They were also given a briefing on the expected financial returns of the investment. The cabinet agreed at the meeting that the Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia, HICOM, would implement the project on a joint venture basis with Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, and Mitsubishi Corporation. HICOM would hold 70 percent of the equity and the Japanese partners the remainder. The cabinet also agreed at the meeting that the Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia, HICOM, would implement the project on a joint venture basis with Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, and Mitsubishi Corporation. HICOM would hold 70 percent of the equity and the Japanese partners the remainder. The cabinet also agreed that effective protection in the form of tariff and nontariff as well as full assistance from the government were required. In addition, a program on the use of local components, which was complementary to the project, had to be formulated. The Treasury would carry the financial part and other aspects of HICOM for a 10-year period. The statement ends that the cabinet meeting on 19 May 1984 agreed that the government guarantees a loan of 280 million ringgit given to Proton to finance the project. On the Dayabumi project, a massive office complex, the statement clarifies that the decision to develop the area was made during the time of the National Operations Council. It was to be an urban renewal project and was the first to be identified by the Urban Development Authority, UDA. The planning and decisions were taken in the 70s and 80s by three prime ministers. It was also discussed by the National Action Council chaired by the prime minister and attended by the deputy prime minister and several other ministers. The council directed on 21 February 1971 and the Malayan Railways released the land covering 6.5 hectares to be developed. On 24 February the council decided that UDA develop the land. The UDA then gave a briefing to the National Action Council on 22 July 1975 on the Dayabumi project and this covered various aspects including its implementation. The National Action Council made the decision on the design of the project on 14 August 1979. This was the first time that Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed attended the meeting of the National Action Council which discussed the Dayabumi project. That meeting abandoned the idea of constructing a 60-story building and instead suggested that an economic feasibility study be conducted to ensure the project was viable. On 19 August 1980 the council decided that two tower blocks be built. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir did not attend this meeting.

At that later briefing by UDA on 24 April and 19 June 1981, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir suggested that the Dayabumi project should have only one tower block of 35 floors. This was to save costs. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said that the design of the building should reflect Malaysian architecture.

VOPM PRESS RELEASE ON PEACE AGREEMENT WITH THAILAND

BK241424 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1300 GMT 24 Apr 87

["Press Release issued by the Malaysian People's Liberation Army headquarters for the second Malaysian region on the agreement reached in peace talks between representatives of the MPLA headquarters for the second Malaysian region and the Thai Government on 11 April 1987"]

[Text] In mid-April 1987, representatives of the Malaysian People's Liberation Army [MPLA] for the second Malaysian region and the Thai Government held a series of talks in Southern Thailand and in Bangkok on the peaceful cessation by our army of armed activities in Thai territory and its participation in the economic development of southern Thailand. In an atmosphere of mutual understanding and mutual respect and through sincere efforts, the two sides on 11 April 1987 successfully reached an agreement to achieve comprehensive peace.

Under the agreement, our members will end armed activities on condition that the Thai Government respect the dignity of our members, guarantee them full freedom and rights, and provide proper jobs them, while the Thai Government will provide necessary aid to our members, recognize the citizenship of those of our members who are Thai citizens, and extend legitimate permanent resident status to those of our members who are not Thai citizens.

The Thai Government needs peace. The people in the border areas need peace. As fighters for democracy and freedom, we respect genuine peace for the people. With peace, soldiers of the two sides will refrain from causing bloodshed or killing each other. With peace, the people will avoid the bitterness of war. And with peace, better conditions will exist for economic growth.

However, peace should not be exploited to cause new upheavals. This peace is the fruit of the active efforts of various parties, while the maintenance of peace will require even greater efforts.

We praise the Thai Government for its peace initiatives and sincerity in settling problems and hope for the continued cooperation and assistance of the Thai Government and its officials at various levels.

We express boundless thanks to the people in the border areas for their support and assistance over a long period and hope that the established friendship will become a cornerstone for the friendship between the Malaysian and Thai peoples for generations. In the future, we will continue to do our best to serve the people in the border areas as we have done in the past. So long as we are in Thai territory, we will contribute to the wellbeing of Thailand and some of its people and to the friendship between the peoples of the two countries of Malaysia and Thailand.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN CITED ON ASEAN, CAMBODIA ISSUE

BK290530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Jakarta, April 29 (AFP) -- Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said Wednesday that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) did not advocate an international trade embargo on Vietnam, but was only urging Japan and other nations not to provide aid or credit in any form.

"We all agree a trade or economic embargo will not succeed... if Vietnam has the cash, or if the Soviet Union is prepared to make the cash available, and if they want to buy things from any sources, they should be free to do so," Mr Dhanabalan said in an airport press conference.

The foreign minister, who is here for one day of talks with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said no response had yet been received from Tokyo on an ASEAN protest sent earlier this month.

The protest asked the Japanese Government to persuade private Japanese companies not to extend aid or special incentives to Hanoi.

"By aid we mean not just cash aid and project aid but credit and export insurance and other such facilities that are normally given by a government or a government aided organization in order to promote trade," Mr Dhanabalan said.

He said included on the list was concessionary terms of sale, but added that it was his understanding that recent Indonesian rice sales to Vietnam were made on the basis of the "best going price" rather than concessional.

Commenting on ASEAN hopes for Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's forthcoming trip to Moscow May 10-14, Mr Dhanabalan said he saw it as a part of "little steps we hope will convince the Soviet Union that Cambodia is a major item which they must address seriously."

He dismissed as "quite incomprehensible" the statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze while in Jakarta last February that Moscow was not in a position to influence Hanoi.

"The Soviet Union is definitely in a position to influence Vietnam," he said. "they are supplying economic aid and military aid, without that aid they could not be doing what they are doing," he said referring to Hanoi's eight-year-long military occupation of Cambodia.

ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, has been at the forefront of efforts to persuade Vietnam to withdraw its estimated 140,000 troops from the country.

The Soviet Union, he said, must not underestimate the importance of Cambodia if it wants better relations with countries in the region.

Mr Dhanabalan was scheduled to return to Singapore later Wednesday after talks with Mr Mokhtar which he said would be dominated by preparations for the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting in Singapore next June.



RAMOS FAVORS RESUMPTION OF PEACE TALKS WITH NDF

HK281053 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] Peace talks with the National Democratic Front (NDF) could resume if the communist rebels stop their "illegal and burdensome" taxation, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday.

During the weekly Kapihan [coffeeeshop] breakfast forum at the Manila Hotel, Ramos said he had made this proposal to President Aquino.

"The Communist Party of the Philippines, New People's Army and National Democratic Front must forego or give up their policy of collective taxation which is illegal and burdensome," Ramos said. "If this can be fulfilled country-wide, then perhaps we can really talk about ceasefire."

Peace talks with the NDF collapsed in February after two months when government and rebel representatives failed to agree on a working framework for settling the country's 18-year-old insurgency problem.

Although hostilities have resumed, resulting in the death of 700 persons, rebel leaders have demanded that the talks be reopened.

Antonio Zumel, one of the rebel negotiators, last Saturday criticized the government for not giving enough opportunity to reopen negotiations.

He cited alleged harassment of legal organizations sympathetic to the rebel cause, proliferation of anticommunist vigilante groups, and inability of civilian authorities to control the military.

The NDF had wanted that the talks not be confined within the framework of the new charter.

Rebel negotiators during the talks had admitted taxing private citizens, especially from the business and professional sectors, to finance insurgency operations.

The government panel, however, had agreed not to include rebel taxation in the list of hostile acts which both panels were drawing up.

NDF, MNLF FORM 'INFORMAL ALLIANCE' IN LANA O

HK290347 Hong Kong AFP in English 0339 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Lanao del Norte, Philippines, April 29 (AFP) -- Moslem and communist rebels Wednesday announced that they had forged an "informal alliance" in this southern province and threatened to stage joint attacks against the government.

The announcement was made by the communist National Democratic Front (NDF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to reporters after a joint conference in a remote Moslem village of this province on northern Mindanao.

It was the first time both rebel forces announced such a move, but they did not state if they had the approval of their national leaders, and signed no written contract signifying the alliance.

The announcement came after MNLF and NDF representatives attended an international conference of revolutionaries in Libya, in which the communists backed the Moslems' struggle for self-rule in Mindanao and nearby islands.

Both groups had repeatedly threatened to join forces in the past.

Ike de Los Reyes, who represented the NDF in failed peace talks with the government in northwestern Mindanao from December to January, said: "This is informal because the NDF and the MNLF still retain their identity."

"No new organization or committee was formed as a result of this alliance," he said.

The MNLF's Commander Solitario stressed that "this is not a formal alliance. It is an informal one."

Both parties issued a warning that they will hold joint military operations in the future if President Corazon Aquino's government continues its "militarist posture" against insurgents.

The alliance was announced after a consultative assembly of the communist New People's Army and its counterpart the Bangsa Moro Army, [according to] political leaders of both sides.

A joint formation of guerrilla platoons from both sides started the conference.

Peace talks between the MNLF and the Aquino government resume in Manila Saturday. The MNLF has described it as a "make or break" meeting, and unconfirmed reports from Libya said the rebels would demand an Arab oil embargo if the negotiations fell through.

The MNLF is demanding control of 23 provinces in Mindanao and four other islands, including those dominated by Christians. The government is willing to grant political autonomy in only 13 provinces covered by a Libya-mediated peace treaty between the MNLF and the deposed Ferdinand Marcos government.

#### GOVERNMENT TO OFFER MNLF 2 MAIN CONCESSIONS

HK281131 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[By staff member Raissa E. Robles]

[Text] The government has offered the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) automatic autonomy for 10 provinces in regions 9 and 12 and the conversion of the MNLF's Bangsa Moro Army into the regional peace-keeping force, the 'CHRONICLE' learned yesterday.

These two proposals were disclosed yesterday by a source close to the MNLF panel.

The source, however, added that the MNLF was not happy with the offer because it is sticking to its original demand that the 13 provinces in the two regions be granted autonomy without a plebiscite.

Meanwhile, government chief negotiator Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez met on the talks for almost three hours in Malacanang yesterday with President Aquino, Vice President Salvador Laurel, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos and Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete.

An aide of Pelaez said they were giving the talks "an even chance of success" because some issues are not within the Philippine Constitution.

Four issues that need to be resolved are territory, the meaning of democratic process, the manner of transfer of power and security. The aide called the new government proposals as "unofficial" and mere "talking points" awaiting MNLF feedback.

The government panel is prepared to ask the president to direct the consultative commission to use the Tripoli Agreement as the basis of the organic act for the autonomous regions the commission would draft, he said.

The talks have been deadlocked on the issue of territory. The MNLF wants the 13 provinces under the Tripoli Agreement to be granted immediate autonomy. The remaining 10 provinces would be "subject to democratic processes."

The government has softened its previous stand on insisting on a plebiscite for both the interim autonomous government and the actual autonomous government. It is now willing to do away with the plebiscite for the interim government because this would not violate the Constitution.

The MNLF sources explained that the new proposal calls for the establishment of a Provisional Autonomous Council (PAC) for Region 9 and 12 to be jointly administered by the PAC which would be under the president.

The scope of the PAC is still three provinces short of what the Tripoli Agreement covers, the Muslim source complained.

The second concession seeks to address the peace and order issue. The government is suggesting that the Bangsa Moro army be converted into a regional peace-keeping force which would be under the control of the military chain of command.

Meanwhile, MNLF chairman Nur Misuari continued to express optimism over the success of the talks, Libyan Ambassador Salam Adem told the 'CHRONICLE' yesterday.

Adem visited Misuari in Maimbung, Jolo, April 18. "I told him (Misuari) as a friend of both (the MNLF and the government) to give time and patience and to listen to each other in order to resolve the conflict which would not benefit both sides," Adem said. [sentence as published]

As for the oil-producing countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC], they are not likely to declare an embargo for economic and political reasons, government and diplomatic sources who declined to be named said.



MNLF Information Director Abdulrasad Asani who disclosed the possible embargo himself confessed that he expected no support from conservative Islamic countries. Saudi Arabia, one of the country's biggest oil sources, heads the conservative bloc in the OIC. The country depends on Middle East for some 50 percent of its oil, according to government statistics. The Middle East right now has more pressing problems nearer home such as the Iran-Iraq war.

#### MNLF Wants Better Proposal

HK291307 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is awaiting a "better proposal" from the government because it is unhappy with the latest offer of a Provincial Autonomous Council (PAC) covering 10 provinces in Regions 9 and 12, chief MNLF negotiator Habib Hashim told the 'CHRONICLE' yesterday.

"The only item worth discussing in their proposal is the provision on the Bangsa Moro army (which would be converted into a regional unit within the Armed Forces of the Philippines,)" Hashim said.

To break the deadlock, Hashim has asked chief government negotiator Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez to ask President Aquino to issue an Executive Order declaring immediately an autonomous government for all 23 provinces in the south. Thirteen of these provinces covered by the Tripoli Agreement would be exempted from a plebiscite while the remaining 10 would not, Hashim said.

Pelaez told the 'CHRONICLE' that this request could not be granted "because we can be sure this would be challenged before the Supreme Court since it is something doubtfully constitutional."

Hashim noted that the PAC proposal made no mention of MNLF participation. To this, Pelaez said: "That is a matter of discussion with the MNLF. But we have already offered to (MNLF chief Nur) Misuari to head the PAC." Pelaez called the present situation a "make-or-break stage" wherein there is "no war-no peace."

The government is now using diplomatic pressure increasingly and consulting with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) of which the MNLF is a permanent observer, Pelaez disclosed.

The MNLF, for its part, reiterated that if the talks collapse, it would ask OIC member-states not to accept Filipino laborers, apply economic sanctions, and declare an oil embargo on the Philippines.

Hashim disclosed that he himself would go outside the country and visit states of the Middle East, Africa, Europe and Latin America to campaign for these sanctions.

#### GOVERNMENT TO RESUME TALKS WITH MNLF 2 MAY

HK291131 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Apr 87 p 24

[Text] The Philippine Government will take a fresh crack in its Mindanao peace initiatives when chief negotiator Ambassador Emmaneul Pelaez resumes formal talks with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Saturday.

Briefing newspaper editors on the developments of the Mindanao peace talks, Pelaez yesterday said the government panel has prepared a formula that might be acceptable to the separatist group.

He said the proposal to be submitted on Saturday would approximate what the MNLF was looking for and what the government could constitutionally grant.

Saturday's talks with the MNLF is [as published] viewed as significant because the government panel would make the 1976 Tripoli Agreement as the reference point of discussion with the MNLF representatives.

The MNLF has given the government until May 10 to declare full autonomy to the 23 provinces in Mindanao.

The MNLF wants full autonomy extended to the 13 provinces defined in the Tripoli Agreement without going through constitutional process.

The 15 provinces defined in the Tripoli Agreement were Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-tawi, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, North Cotabato, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Davao del Sur, South Cotabato and Palawan.

In addition, the MNLF has proposed the inclusion in the "Bangsa Moro Autonomous Region" of the following 10 provinces: Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Agusan del Norte, Bukidnon, Agusan del Sur, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental and Camiguin.

The government is prepared to extend autonomy to "Muslim Mindanao" (provinces whose residents are predominantly Muslims) in accordance with constitutional process.

#### MISUARI LETTER CALLS FOR 'REASONABLE' TALKS

HK291057 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Manila, April 29 (AFP) -- The head of the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines has written President Corazon Aquino to call "reasonable" peace talks between their representatives state-run television said Wednesday.

Former Agriculture Secretary Ramon Mitra said in an interview with the station that he received the letter from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman when they met in the rebels' hideout in Jolo Island.

"He had a personal letter to the president which he sent through me, and he hopes the negotiations would take, according to him, a more reasonable state," Mr Mitra said in an interview aired over government television Wednesday.

The peace talks resume here Saturday after being disrupted by an isolated clash between MNLF guerrillas and government troops in Mindanao.

The two sides have been deadlocked over which areas should be included in an autonomous region guaranteed by the Philippine Constitution. The MNLF wants 23 provinces to fall under it while the government only wants 13 covered.

Mr Mitra, a candidate in next month's congressional elections, said Mr Misuari "felt he was being boxed in by the demands that he should comply with the constitutional requirements.

"He felt that since he was not involved in the drafting of the Constitution, then he had no obligation to comply with the Constitution. I think this is a position that is negotiable."

News of the Misuari letter came as an MNLF commander forged an "informal alliance" with communist rebels in Lanao del Sur Province on northern Mindanao and threatened joint military operations against the government.

#### TOP BULACAN NPA COMMANDER REPORTED KILLED

HK290947 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0900 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The No 1 commander of the communist NPA in the strategic province of Bulacan is dead. Killed was Ernesto Bergolio alias Ka [Comrade] Remsy. Bergolio was one of the 10 dead rebels found around a communist camp in San Ildelfonso where troops have scrapped him and about 50 comrades in a surprise attack last 19 April. The body was identified by a captured Comrade Ren Luciano, a judge of the NPA people's court. Further confirmation came from two local newsmen who have met Bergolio on assignment before.

#### ARTICLE FOCUSES ON DAVAO ANTICOMMUNIST MOVEMENT

HK280713 Davao City PERYODIKO DABAW in English 31 Mar 87 p 6

[Text] Digos, Davao del Sur — People in this Mindanao Island town have launched a crusade against communist rebels that some officials hail as a model for the nation. Others denounce it as replacing "terror of the left" with "terror of the right."

Every night, members of Nakasaka [United Association for Peace] man neighborhood checkpoints in the darkened streets and sound alarms when suspected New People's Army rebels appear.

Not long ago, this city of 75,000 in Davao del Sur Province was controlled by the communists. But residents say they grew tired of giving money to communists in "revolutionary taxes" and seeing death tolls increasing daily.

"The people experienced atrocities of the rebels," said Digos Mayor Juanito Camasura, a former leader of the militant leftist Bagong Alyansang Makabayan.

"Before, they welcomed the NPAs. They thought the NPAs were liberators. There was a sort of a feeling of romanticism when we speak of the NPA. But they started to make abuses and killing people left and right," Camasura said.

In recent weeks, anti-communist citizens groups such as Nakasaka and Alsa Masa [Masses Arise] have sprung up in widely scattered areas of Mindanao and the Central Visayas Islands, ostensibly as a "people power" movement to combat the communists.

Citing Nakasaka specifically, Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer has applauded the idea of citizens organizing to resist the rebels. He has urged local officials to organize similar groups by the end of May.



Some military and civilian officials believe such groups provide a way of improving intelligence on rebel movements and of depriving guerrillas of popular support in the countryside.

Since Nakasaka was organized in early March, anti-communist banners have replaced rebel propaganda in this city, some 1,010 kilometers south of Manila. One sign proclaimed: "Communism has no place in the Philippines."

Lt Col Jesus Magno, the provincial commander, told the ASSOCIATED PRESS that 182 hardcore rebels and some 2,000 sympathizers have surrendered since Nakasaka was formed.

But the growth of armed "vigilante" groups also has led to a national debate on the effects of such a strategy on a nation seeking to rebuild democracy and the rule of law in the wake of the 1986 ouster of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The military insists that Nakasaka members, unlike their counterparts in the Alsa Masa Movement in Davao City, carry no firearms.

Instead, members of a machete-wielding religious cult, "Tadtad," [Chop Chop -- from their practice of chopping their enemies], whose members believe they are invulnerable to bullets, provide security for Nakasaka patrols.

"We do not allow them to fight the communists," Magno said of Nakasaka. "It is enough that they are united."

There have been no reports of clashes between Nakasaka and the NPA. The vigilantes limit their activities to tipping off the military about rebel whereabouts and then leave it to troops and police to move against the guerrillas.

However, Alsa Masa vigilantes have been used by the military in security patrols and on occasion have taken part in clashes.

#### AQUINO MEETS BALDRIGE, CABINET 'CLUSTER A'

HK291337 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Apr 87 pp 1, 19

[Excerpts] President Aquino said yesterday that U.S. investors would find the Philippines a profitable investment area.

She expressed this hope during a call of U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige at the Malacanang guesthouse where they discussed ways of improving trade between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Press Secretary Teodoro C. Benigno told newsmen that Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr. assured Baldrige and his group that "red tape," which had discouraged a number of investors from coming into the country, was already substantially reduced through the "one-stop-shop" set up by his department.

He said the one-stop-shop would reach a "very, very efficient level shortly," and that similar operations would be set up for various industries to reduce red tape and bureaucratic requirements. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the president swore into office Aniceto Sobrepena as Cabinet undersecretary and Jose Luis Alcuaz as commissioner of the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) in simple rites at Malacanang. [passage omitted]

As this developed, the president stressed the need for the different Cabinet secretaries to keep the public informed about the activities of their respective departments.

Benigno told newsmen that in a luncheon meeting with Cluster A of her Cabinet, President Aquino "was very emphatic about the need for each department to inform the public about what it is doing." It was the President's first meeting with a "cluster" of her Cabinet.

In Memorandum Order No 82, she divided her Cabinet into three clusters of seven so that she could meet informally with them outside regular Cabinet meetings "to foster rapport and improve communication lines." The President wanted each department "to be able to inform, refine, and improve its capability to inform the public at large," Benigno said.

The seven members of Cluster A who met with Aquino include Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin, Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr., Public Works Secretary Vicente Jayme, Transportation Secretary Reinerio Reyes, Tourism Secretary Jose Antonio Gonzalez, and Budget Secretary Guillermo Carrague. Also present in the meeting were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, presidential counsel Teodoro Locsin Jr., and Benigno.

#### AQUINO ABOLISHES ENERGY MINISTRY, TRANSFERS DUTIES

HK290935 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0900 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] President Aquino has abolished the Ministry of Energy [MOE]. MOE's regulatory authority has been transferred to the Department of Natural Resources [DNR]. The Bureau of Energy Development and the Bureau of Energy Utilization which exercise most of MOE's regulatory powers are now under the DNR. As such, DNR will be renamed the Department of Energy Environment and Natural Resources.

#### PC-INP REPLACEMENT BY NATIONAL POLICE URGED

HK290201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A draft executive order calling for the abolition of the Philippine Constabulary and the integrated National Police [PC-INP] and the creation of the Philippine National Police [PNP] will be submitted to President Aquino before the May 11 national election. The draft provides for the transfer of the PC-INP to the PNP; and within 6 months of the effectivity of the executive order, PC officers and enlisted men will have the option to join the PNP or be absorbed by the regular Armed Forces. Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer said the rationale behind the move is to separate the police force from the military. He said the executive order implements the provision of the new Constitution calling for the establishment of a police force which is national in scope and civilian in character. He said it is a universal practice that police duties should be a civilian function and should not be performed by the military.

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**DATE FILMED**

30 April, 1987



